

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

MISCELLANEOUS PEANUT AND RICE LEGISLATION

PLEASE RETURN TO USDA
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
NEW BRANCH, LEGISLATIVE REPORTING,
117-E, Admin Bldg.
Washington, D. C. Ext. 4654

USDA
National Agricultural
Library
LEGISLATIVE REPORTING

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OILSEEDS AND RICE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 101, H.R. 1917, H.R. 3742, and H.J. Res. 192

MARCH 25, 1963

Serial F

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

HAROLD D. COOLEY, North Carolina, *Chairman*

W. R. POAGE, Texas, *Vice Chairman*

GEORGE GRANT, Alabama
E. C. GATHINGS, Arkansas
JOHN L. McMILLAN, South Carolina
THOMAS G. ABERNETHY, Mississippi
WATKINS M. ABBITT, Virginia
PAUL C. JONES, Missouri
HARLAN HAGEN, California
LESTER R. JOHNSON, Wisconsin
BILLY MATTHEWS, Florida
FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD, Kentucky
RALPH R. HARDING, Idaho
G. ELLIOTT HAGAN, Georgia
GRAHAM PURCELL, Texas
JAMES H. MORRISON, Louisiana
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York
ROBERT B. DUNCAN, Oregon
ALEC G. OLSON, Minnesota
ROBERT L. LEGGETT, California
SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, Hawaii

CHARLES B. HOEVEN, Iowa
PAUL B. DAGUE, Pennsylvania
PAGE BELCHER, Oklahoma
CLIFFORD G. MCINTIRE, Maine
CHARLES M. TEAGUE, California
ALBERT H. QUIE, Minnesota
DON L. SHORT, North Dakota
CATHERINE MAY, Washington
DELBERT L. LATTA, Ohio
RALPH HARVEY, Indiana
PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois
ROBERT DOLE, Kansas
RALPH F. BEERMANN, Nebraska
EDWARD HUTCHINSON, Michigan

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

A. FERNÓS-ISERN, Puerto Rico

Mrs. CHRISTINE S. GALLAGHER, *Clerk*

HYDE H. MURRAY, *Assistant Clerk*

JOHN J. HEIMBURGER, *Counsel*

ROBERT C. BRUCE, *Assistant Counsel*

FRANCIS M. LEMAY, *Staff Consultant*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OILSEEDS AND RICE

PAUL C. JONES, Missouri, *Chairman*

GEORGE GRANT, Alabama
E. C. GATHINGS, Arkansas
WATKINS M. ABBITT, Virginia
GRAHAM PURCELL, Texas
HARLAN HAGEN, California
ROBERT L. LEGGETT, California

PAGE BELCHER, Oklahoma
PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois
ROBERT DOLE, Kansas
RALPH F. BEERMANN, Nebraska
EDWARD HUTCHINSON, Michigan

CONTENTS

House Joint Resolution 192, joint resolution relating to the validity of certain rice acreage allotments for 1962 and prior crop years-----	Page 3
H.R. 101, a bill to extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938-----	1
H.R. 1917, a bill to extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938-----	1
H.R. 3742, a bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments-----	2
Communications submitted to the subcommittee by Hon. Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture:	
Report on H.R. 101-----	1
Report on H.R. 3742-----	2
Report on House Joint Resolution 192-----	3
Statement of—	
Fuqua, Hon. Don, a Representative in Congress from the State of Florida-----	24
Matthews, Hon. D. R. (Billy), a Representative in Congress from the State of Florida-----	22
Mauritz, Marcus, vice president, Rice Council for Market Development-----	7
Satterfield, J. Alton, Deputy Director, Grain Policy Staff, U.S. Department of Agriculture-----	5
Thigpen, James, Director, Oils and Peanuts Policy Staff, U.S. Department of Agriculture-----	23
Thompson, Hon. Clark W., a Representative in Congress from the State of Texas-----	5, 10

MISCELLANEOUS PEANUT AND RICE LEGISLATION

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1963

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON OILSEEDS AND RICE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:10 a.m., in room 1310, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Paul C. Jones of Missouri (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Jones, Grant, Gathings, Matthews, Hagen of California, Purcell, Leggett, Dole, and Beermann.

Also present: Martha Hannah, staff; Hyde H. Murray, assistant clerk; John Heimbürger, counsel; and Robert Bruce, assistant counsel.

MR. JONES. The subcommittee will come to order. We have waited for 10 minutes, but we will have to start in order to get through.

We have several bills before us. We have H.R. 101 on peanuts, H.R. 1917 on peanuts, H.R. 3742 on rice and House Joint Resolution 192 on rice which will be made a part of the record at this point, together with the reports from the Department.

(H.R. 101, H.R. 1917, H.R. 3742 and House Joint Resolution 192, together with the departmental reports follow:)

[H.R. 101, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To extend for two years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last paragraph of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", approved August 13, 1957, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1359 note), is amended by striking out "and 1963" and inserting in lieu thereof "1963, 1964, and 1965".

[H.R. 1917, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To extend for two years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last paragraph of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938", approved August 13, 1957, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1359 note), is amended by striking out "and 1963" and inserting in lieu thereof "1963, 1964, and 1965".

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., February 19, 1963.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of January 22, 1963, for a report on H.R. 101 to extend for 2 years the exemption of boiled peanuts in

the definition of peanuts which is in effect through the 1963 crop year under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The bill provides for a 2-year extension of the exemption of boiled peanuts in the definition of peanuts as contained in section 359(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. This definition excludes from the provisions of acreage allotment and marketing quotas any peanuts which are marketed before drying or removal of moisture, either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts. Such peanuts do not enter the market in competition with salted peanuts or other peanut products. Experience under the exemption during the past 6 years has shown that it does not adversely affect the supply adjustment and price support programs for peanuts.

On January 4, 1963, this Department addressed a letter to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in which we recommended that the present definition of peanuts be extended without a time limitation. A copy of this letter and the proposed draft bill mentioned therein is enclosed.

The Department would prefer permanent extension of the present authority, but would have no objection to extending it for a 2-year period if Congress so determines.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

[H.R. 3742, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412, is amended in paragraph (3), clause (i) thereof by adding immediately following the word "acquire" the language "except for land," and by striking out the language "and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of February 20, 1963, for a report on H.R. 3742, a bill "To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments."

This Department has no objection to the enactment of this bill.

H.R. 3742 would amend section 353(f) (3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to eliminate the requirement that a producer transferring rice history acreage must also transfer any land owned by the producer to which any of such rice history acreage may be ascribed.

Enactment of this bill would, in States in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm, place owner-operators of rice-producing farms who desire to permanently withdraw from rice production on a comparable basis with tenants in such States who own no land and desire to permanently withdraw from the production of rice.

Due to urban expansion in some areas of such States it is neither practicable nor economically feasible to continue rice production on land which the purchaser would have to pay prevailing market prices to acquire. Thus, it is felt that an owner-operator producing rice on such land who permanently withdraws from the production of rice should be permitted to transfer his rice history acreage with the sale of his rice-producing equipment without having to sell the land to which any of such rice history acreage may be ascribed.

The enactment of this bill will not require the expenditure of any additional funds.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

[H.J. Res. 192, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Relating to the validity of certain rice acreage allotments for 1962 and prior crop years

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm, any producer rice acreage allotment found by the ASC county committee or the ASC State committee to have been properly apportioned from the State rice acreage allotment and the acreage allotment for any farm to which such producer allotment has been allocated and approved by the county committee in good faith for any crop year 1956 to 1962, both inclusive, shall be deemed to have been validly established and shall remain in effect, and the farm marketing quota and farm marketing excess, if any, shall be determined on the basis of such valid farm rice acreage allotment.

This resolution shall not apply to any producer rice allotment or any planted rice acreage that has been obtained by duplication, forgery, bribery, intimidation, or practices that would result in the total allotted acreage in the State exceeding the State acreage allotment, less any unallocated reserve acreage.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of January 30, 1963, for a report on House Joint Resolution 192, a resolution relating to the validity of certain rice acreage allotments for 1962 and prior crop years.

The Department has no objection to the adoption of this resolution upon the understanding that the final paragraph of the resolution will be interpreted as hereinafter set out.

House Joint Resolution 192 would validate any producer rice acreage allotment found by the ASC county committee or State committee to have been properly apportioned from the State rice acreage allotment and the acreage allotment for any farm to which such producer allotment has been allocated and approved by the county committee in good faith for any crop year 1956 through 1962, inclusive, even though the allocation of any such producer allotment might be subject to recall and revocation (with comparable reduction in the total farm allotment) if the holder of such producer allotment has been found not to have been actively engaged in the production of rice on the farm. The resolution would not apply, however, if the allocation of the producer rice allotment to the farm is subject to recall or cancellation due to duplication, forgery, bribery, intimidation, or practices which would result in the total allotted acreage in the State exceeding the State acreage allotment, less any unallocated reserve acreage.

In order to prevent traffic in producer rice acreage allotments, the regulations governing the determination of farm rice acreage allotments have always provided that a producer may not allocate his producer allotment to a farm unless he will be engaged in the production of rice on the farm.

The term "engaged in the production of rice" is defined in the regulations as "actively participating as a producer in the farming operations necessary to produce and harvest a crop of rice on a farm and the sharing in the predetermined and fixed portion of the rice crop, or the proceeds thereof, at the time of harvest by virtue of furnishing as landowner or landlord the land on which the rice is being produced, or by furnishing as tenant or sharecropper the labor, water, or equipment necessary to produce and harvest the crop".

Beginning with the 1958 crop of rice, the regulations have provided that "If the county or State committee has reason to believe, after the establishment of any farm acreage allotment * * * that a tenant whose allotment acreage was allocated to such farm is not, or was not, in fact actively participating

in the production of the rice crop *produced on the farm in such year*, a hearing shall be scheduled by the county committee and the tenant shall be invited to be present, or to be represented, at which time he shall be given an opportunity to substantiate his claim that he is, *or was*, actively engaged in the production of rice on the farm as indicated at the time of filing his request for the allocation of his producer allotment to the farm. If the county committee, *with State committee approval, or the State committee* finds that such tenant is not, *or was not*, actively participating in the production of the rice crop on the farm, except where allocation was made for the purpose of participating in the conservation reserve program or for the preservation of acreage, and therefore *did not* actively engage in the production of rice on such farm *during the year in question*, the county committee shall, with approval of the State committee, recall such producer's allotment acreage previously allocated to the farm and adjust the farm rice acreage allotment accordingly." [Italic language added by amendment to regulations, approved March 21, 1962.]

On the basis of audits conducted in the rice-producing area of Texas and California, some producer rice acreage allotments now are subject to recall under the existing rice acreage allotment regulations. Several additional cases have come under question in California and are being investigated. Indications are that these violations in both Texas and California pertain not only to rice of 1962 production, but to that of several prior years.

In those cases where it may be determined that the allocation of the allotment for a producer should be recalled and the rice acreage allotment for the farm reduced, which adjustment then leaves the rice acreage on the farm in excess of the farm allotment, all of the producers on the farm, jointly and severally, become subject to marketing penalties.

At the present time the Department is endeavoring to enforce the provisions of the regulations in each case where it has been determined that the allocation of a producer's allotment to a farm should be recalled or revoked because the producer was not actually engaged in the production of rice on the farm. Because the 1962 crop was being harvested, or was practically ready for harvest at the time of discovery of the violations, and so as not to deter the orderly movement of the crop, investigation to determine the extent of liability to penalty was related initially only to the 1962 plantings.

As a general rule, two or more producers on the farm will be involved on the average rice farm in Texas and California. Thus, under such circumstances the recall or revocation of the allocation of one producer allotment on a farm is likely to make other producers on the farm jointly and severally liable for the marketing penalty computed for the farm, although in fact they did not contribute to the excess of rice plantings.

The violations of the regulations fall into two general categories. The typical situation in one category is where a producer who received a valid producer allotment allocated it to a farm, but the allocation became subject to recall because it was later determined that the producer was not engaged in the production of rice on the farm for the year in question. It is this type of situation to which we understand it is intended the resolution shall apply. The other type of situation is where a farmer, usually through the payment of money to an employee of a county ASCS office, obtained for his own use the allocation to a farm of the producer allotment of a producer who was a fictitious person or had already properly allocated his producer allotment to another farm in the same or a different county or had no knowledge of the allocation of his allotment to the farm. The payment to the ASCS county employee may have been a bribe or the farmer may have actually thought he could "lease" an allotment. In this situation, the allocation of the producer allotment most likely involved a fictitious allotment or a duplicated allotment which in either case would tend to result in the total allotted acreage in the State being in excess of the State acreage allotment, less unallocated State reserve acreage. As we interpret the resolution, it would not apply to the situation in which a farmer obtained for his own use the allocation of the allotment of another producer by the payment of money to a county office employee. It would be helpful to the Department in carrying out our interpretation of the provisions of the resolution should it become law if the language of lines 5 through 10 on page 2 of the resolution were to be clarified by including in the committee's report on the resolution specific examples of the type of cases to which the resolution would not apply.

It is believed that the adoption of this proposed resolution would result in considerable savings to the Federal Government in administrative costs as well as saving from bankruptcy a considerable number of rice producers, including many who were not really responsible for any improper allocation. It would entail the loss to the Federal Government of some rice marketing quota penalties, but the amount of penalties collected would in all probability be offset by the costs of administrative and judicial proceedings necessary to effect collection.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. JONES. The first bill that we will consider this morning will be H.R. 3742 introduced by Mr. Thompson of Texas. Mr. Thompson, would you like to make a statement?

**STATEMENT OF HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS**

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, since we have a favorable report from the Department and since the Department is represented ably here this morning, I suggest we let the Department go ahead and explain the bill, what it would accomplish, and then I would like to file a statement of my own and answer such questions as may occur to the members of the committee.

Mr. JONES. We will be glad to do it that way. I thought that perhaps you had some other engagement which you wanted to cover, in which case we would hear you first.

Mr. THOMPSON. I might add further, for the record, that I have with me here, Mr. Marcus Mauritz, of Ganado, Tex., vice president, Rice Council for Market Development, and president, United States Rice Export Development Association, who is very well known and equally well known to you is Dr. George Blair, general manager of the American Rice Growers Association of Lake Charles, La.

Let me comment on Mr. Mauritz' work, because it will be of interest to you, although it has no bearing on the legislation before you.

When Cuba went to the Communist side, we lost the biggest market for long-grain rice that we had. Mr. Mauritz and Dr. Blair and others interested in the rice industry went out into the world and found dollar markets to make up for the Cuba market and to put us on our feet in the markets of the world. It is good to have people like that.

Mr. JONES. Thank you. We will proceed now to Mr. Satterfield, the Deputy Director of the Grain Policy Staff, of the ASCS to give us the views of the Department on H.R. 3742. Mr. Satterfield.

**STATEMENT OF J. ALTON SATTERFIELD, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, GRAIN
POLICY STAFF; ACCOMPANIED BY EDWIN F. ROLLINS, FARMER
PROGRAMS DIVISION; AND WEAR K. SCHOONOVER, ATTORNEY
GENERAL COUNSEL'S OFFICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-
TURE**

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have with me Mr. Schoonover and Mr. Rollins from the Department who will assist me on this.

I am not sure that I can add anything more to the views which the Department has set out in its report on this bill. The report states:

H.R. 3742 would amend section 353(f) (3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to eliminate the requirement that a producer transferring rice history acreage must also transfer any land owned by the producer to which any such rice history acreage may be ascribed.

Enactment of this bill would, in States in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm, place owner-operators of rice-producing farms who desire to permanently withdraw from rice production on a comparable basis with tenants in such States who own no land and desire to permanently withdraw from the production of rice.

Due to urban expansion in some areas of such States it is neither practicable nor economically feasible to continue rice production on land which the purchaser would have to pay prevailing market prices to acquire. Thus, it is felt that an owner-operator producing rice on such land who permanently withdraws from the production of rice should be permitted to transfer his rice history acreage with the sale of his rice-producing equipment without having to sell the land to which any of such rice history acreage may be ascribed.

There are only two points that this report makes. I do not know that I will attempt to add any in my own behalf. I would be glad to answer any questions which the committee may desire to ask me.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Satterfield, in other words, I think it is included in the report that the enactment of this bill would not require the expenditure of any additional funds? And we are always glad to have that.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. I think it might be well to explain for the benefit of the chairman and, possibly, for other members of the committee the procedure in Texas, I believe it is, that is different from that in other States in the handling of rice allotments. Is that true?

Mr. SATTERFIELD. That is true.

Mr. JONES. Can you give us a little background on how that situation arose and why it does not apply to these other rice-producing areas? I have not quite understood that myself.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. The basic legislation itself is predicated on the allotment being established for the farm on the basis of the past production of rice by the particular producer on the farm.

In other words, we go through the process of determining a preliminary allotment for the producer which he has to allocate to the farm for it to become effective.

We have legislation on the statute books which does permit a producer to transfer rice acreage history along with the sale of his rice producing equipment, including any irrigation equipment not permanently attached to the land, but the statute, also, provides that where a producer is an owner-operator and he wishes to withdraw from the production of rice, he would have to sell the land along with his equipment in order to transfer the rice acreage history.

What this bill does is to eliminate that provision, so that he may withdraw from rice production, sell his equipment and any irrigation equipment not permanently attached to the land, and to transfer his rice history acreage to the purchaser of such equipment.

Mr. JONES. I understand that feature. What I was asking about is something else. Under the present law the tenant has the privilege of taking this allotment with him, does he not?

Mr. SATTERFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. JONES. Is Texas the only place that applies or does it also apply in Louisiana?

Mr. SATTERFIELD. No; it applies to what is known as the River Area of Louisiana; also the State of California. We have three counties in west Tennessee in which there is a little rice grown, and in Florida, which has only one country where rice has been produced. However, in recent years there has been no acreage seeded in that area for the simple reason it has been quarantined because of plant disease.

Mr. JONES. I am still trying to find out why we use a different rule—why we do not apply the same rule all over the rice producing area. Is there any other crop other than rice that you know of where the tenant has control of the allotment and can take it with him?

Mr. THOMPSON. May I explain this to you? I think that I know what it is that you are trying to get at.

Mr. JONES. We will be glad to hear from you, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. THOMPSON. In Texas and in California and in some parts of Louisiana the process of growing rice is this: You farm 3 years and you let the land lie fallow for 2 years. In order to farm profitably, of course, the farmer has to work every year at his trade.

For that reason we started the system of letting the allotment go with the farmer, rather than with the farm. The practice is to lease land—most of it is done on leased land—and to take your allotment with you when you leave. For that reason we call it a hip pocket allotment.

Does that answer the question?

Mr. JONES. I wanted to know why it does not apply to the State of Arkansas or the State of Missouri or some other State where rice is grown.

Mr. THOMPSON. The gentlemen from Arkansas can tell you the situation there, but as I understand it, you do not follow the practice that we do in Texas of moving from land to land. You go ahead and farm year after year.

Mr. GATHINGS. We have the land allotment system.

Mr. THOMPSON. Which runs with the farm.

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes

Mr. THOMPSON. They do the farming on their own farm and not otherwise.

Mr. JONES. I think that this would be a good place to get this in the record somewhere so that we can understand it, because it has always been a question that I could not understand.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Mauritz can tell you about this. He is a rice farmer. He does it.

STATEMENT OF MARCUS MAURITZ, GANADO, TEX., VICE PRESIDENT, RICE COUNCIL FOR MARKET DEVELOPMENT, AND PRESIDENT, U.S. EXPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. MAURITZ. Mr. Chairman and members, I might say that at the time the law was passed in 1938 the question came up. And because of the operation of rice farming in these particular States and areas it was necessary to have a different method of allocating the allotment in Arkansas and in Louisiana, the area where the allotment is on the

land itself. They felt that those particular farmers who were then farming rice were, also, landowners and the landowner actually participated actively in the farming of rice, whereas in Texas and California, particularly, it was not that way. There are very few actual landowners in Texas who are interested in the actual operation, other than the revenue received from the land.

Due to the outside ownership of the areas that are farmed in rice in California and in Texas it was necessary that some recognition be given as to who is going on the farm. At that time it was felt that if the allotment was put on the land we would have a lot of out-of-State people who had allotments who were not entitled or even interested in the operation of the rice farm, only in what the land rent would bring them. And at that time it was agreeable with everybody that the allotment in those two areas, because of those peculiarities, that the allotment, actually, would go to the farmer, so that he could move it from one piece of land to the other piece of land without it being tied up, particularly, by out-of-State landowners who did not or were not present in the State and could not take care of the allotment like it should be taken care of. It was actually voted. The States that wanted the area was Louisiana, where they had two areas, one of which was similar to those in Texas and one similar to those in Arkansas and it was finally agreed at that meeting in 1938 that the allotment should be divided and certain areas would be on the land and in certain areas it would be on the producer himself.

Mr. JONES. Well now, this bill that we are considering changes the law, permitting the landowner to transfer the rice history without having to transfer the land as is now the case. We are making that exception. In other words, we are making an exception in that case, are we not? How many people will this bill affect, do you think or, how many acres will be affected by it?

Mr. MAURITZ. Well, actually, this is not really an exception. We found a year or so ago when this bill originally was passed with this peculiar situation that people in Arkansas and people in Louisiana where the allotment is on the land, could transfer their allotment, but under the original law it was very, very difficult for a person in Texas and I say that because that is what I am most familiar with, for them to actually get out of the rice farming business without taking a complete loss on their whole operation, because the operation of rice farming is definitely tied to an allotment. We had an awful lot of people who wanted to quit rice farming, but they did want to realize something for their past efforts and their past history, and they could not even sell their equipment, because no one would buy it because they could not farm rice. Therefore, it was necessary to provide some way where the transfer of the allotment could go from one producer to another producer.

This bill was enacted which gave us this privilege.

Now then, after consideration of it and after its operating 1 year we ran into this question about this, that about 90 percent of the farmers in Texas are not landowners. Therefore, we have created a situation where a man who owns land is penalized in that he cannot do the same thing that his neighbor can, because he owns land. His neighbor, under the bill, can transfer his allotment under certain conditions.

This amendment actually makes those conditions applicable to all rice farmers without being prejudiced against the man who happens to own some land.

Personally, I do not think that will affect more than about 10 percent of the transfers of allotments in the States, but I do think that it is a big hindrance and a big injustice to a man who owns land that he has to sell his land in order to transfer his allotment, whereas his neighbor who does not own his land can transfer his allotment without that provision in there.

Mr. JONES. Does he actually transfer the allotment or just give the allotment up and let the ASCS transfer it?

Mr. MAURITZ. No, sir, he actually transfers the allotment. He comes in and applies to withdraw, and the person whom he has agreed to turn over his equipment to reapplies for the allotment, and the county committee then approves that transfer, and they transfer it from one name to another name. It does not go into a general pot and then is reallocated.

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions?

Mr. BEERMANN. Mr. Mauritz, this farmer who prefers not to continue to grow rice, if he does not withdraw, does he have to grow rice?

Mr. MAURITZ. State that question again, I do not believe I got it.

Mr. BEERMANN. You say that if he does not wish to grow rice, that he has to withdraw; is that right?

Mr. MAURITZ. Yes, sir; he has to withdraw.

Mr. BEERMANN. If he does not withdraw from the program, does he have to grow rice?

Mr. MAURITZ. No, sir; he does not have to grow rice, but he does lose, in other words, if he does not grow rice, of course, he will lose part of his history. The allotment is based on his 5-year history and if he does not grow rice or there is a provision whereby he can turn it into the county for reallocation. But if he did that, he would still have to grow it once out of 5 years or he would lose it entirely. And if he does not turn it in, he would lose 20 percent of it, because it is based on the 5-year history.

Mr. BEERMANN. Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Pardon me, Mr. Mauritz, let me ask you this: Is it the general practice, in other words, when you transfer these allotments, are they transferred for a cash consideration?

Mr. MAURITZ. Technically, the farm equipment is transferred for a cash consideration. The allotment is not supposed to be transferred for a cash consideration.

Mr. JONES. In other words, the farmer sells the equipment for so much money, and he can get a higher price for it if he has the allotment.

Mr. MAURITZ. That is correct.

Whether we admit it officially or not, it certainly has a value, just the same.

Mr. GATHINGS. It would mean to the landowner which consists of about 10 percent or a little more of them, but probably 10 percent in those particular areas who could obtain the value of the allotment that they have in the same manner as the tenant.

Mr. MAURITZ. He would have the same privilege and the same guarantee as all the rest of them have.

Mr. GATHINGS. In Mr. Thompson's statement that I have read, he stated that in some instances these people may not care to produce rice any more on the land, but they may want to go into the cattle business, and they want to hold their land so that they could use the same procedure as suggested here.

Mr. MAURITZ. That is right; that is correct.

Mr. GATHINGS. They could probably sell the equipment at an increased price.

Mr. MAURITZ. Yes.

Mr. JONES. Are there any questions, Mr. Purcell?

Mr. PURCELL. No.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Leggett?

Mr. LEGGETT. These sales are made within the State and not between different States, are they?

Mr. MAURITZ. This is entirely applicable to the State, because we have no provision to transfer from one State to another.

Mr. LEGGETT. Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Are there any other questions?

Mr. THOMPSON. Somebody is going to ask this question if you get this bill to the floor, which I hope you will, whether this will increase the production of rice. It will not. It will not affect production in any way, shape or form. All it does is, as Mr. Mauritz has an example in point, that he is a cattleman and a ricegrower. If he wants to go out of the rice business, he does not have to sell the land on which he expects to run cattle. That is all there is to it.

Mr. JONES. Thank you.

Are there any other questions about this bill, H.R. 3742? Does the Department have any other comment?

Mr. SATTERFIELD. No.

Mr. JONES. We are going to include your two prepared statements in the record at this point.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you.

(The prepared statements of Hon. Clark W. Thompson on H.R. 3742 and H.J. Res. 192 follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS, ON H.R. 3742

Public Law 412 which was enacted last year provided for the transfer of rice acreage history where producer withdraws from the production of rice. This law gave expressed statutory effect to the succession of interest provisions which for several years were included in the Department of Agriculture's regulations governing the establishment of farm rice acreage allotments in States and administrative areas (notably California, Texas, and parts of Louisiana) in which such allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm.

Under this law a rice producer desiring to permanently withdraw from the rice business and transfer his rice acreage history to another producer or producers must meet the condition to sell the entire farming operation pertaining to rice, including all production and harvesting equipment, any irrigation equipment not permanently attached to the land, and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice history acreage may be ascribed.

The land requirement is where we run into a serious problem. More than 75 percent of the producers in Texas and more than 75 percent of the rice acreage farmed is on leased land. A producer in this category who permanently withdraws from the production of rice is not required to sell land. Those who are not in this category and who produce rice on acreage they own must sell this land when they withdraw from rice production.

The latter is a significant discouragement for a farmer who wants to get out of the rice business but wants to keep the land for other purposes, particularly cattle operations. H.R. 3742 seeks to correct this problem and to treat all rice producers equally when they desire to withdraw from rice production.

The bill requires no expenditure of additional funds.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS, ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 192

The purpose of this resolution is to validate certain rice acreage allotments for the crop years 1956 to 1962. The farmers that would benefit by it are those who for a number of years followed the practice of going to the local ASC manager with their various programs, securing his approval and later that of the appropriate committees on the county and State level, and then proceeding under what they considered a proper and legitimate course.

When these practices were questioned by the Department of Agriculture last fall, the rice industry came to a standstill. The orderly marketing of crops already harvested was not possible until various court procedure developed.

For the years involved, these farmers had followed the advice and guidance of Department of Agriculture officials. In good faith, they thought they were complying with the letter and spirit of departmental regulations. For the Department to now question these operations and to pose a threat of retroactive penalties and retroactive loss of allotments could have disastrous consequences to this industry.

This resolution would relieve these farmers from this threat and give immediate clarification to the matter so that they may proceed with current and subsequent planning. It specifically excludes from consideration any operation which had been undertaken by duplication, forgery, bribery, intimidation, or practices that would result in the total allotted acreage in the State exceeding the State acreage allotment.

Mr. JONES. We have another bill, House Joint Resolution 192, which was also introduced by Mr. Thompson. We have a rather lengthy, 4-page report from the Department which states that the Department has no objection to the adoption of the resolution with the understanding that the final paragraph of the resolution will be interpreted as hereinafter set out.

Mr. Satterfield, if you will give us a brief explanation of what this bill does and also comment upon the interpretation of this last paragraph, maybe we can expedite things a little bit.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Since I have Mr. Schoonover here from the Office of the General Council for the Department and Mr. Rollins from our Farmer Programs Division, who are a lot more familiar with the individual cases involved in this resolution than myself, may I ask that either Mr. Rollins or Mr. Schoonover be permitted to speak on this bill?

Mr. JONES. Either one that you would like to have speak.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I will ask Mr. Rollins to start.

Mr. JONES. We will be glad to hear from you, Mr. Rollins.

Mr. ROLLINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is quite difficult to explain this. There is considerable involved, but I will try to make it just as brief as I possibly can.

We might pick up more or less where we left off in respect to Mr. Mauritz' remarks in connection with the other bill, in that individual producer allotments which have been established for individuals for the purpose of being allocated to a particular farm for the production of rice are provided for and have been provided for, for a number of years, in the statutes and the departmental regulations. The departmental regulations generally speaking require that before an individual can allocate his producer allotment to a particular farm for

a specific year, he must file an application with the local county committee, and in this application he certifies that he will be engaged in the production of rice on the farm in question for such year.

Now, to be engaged generally, he furnishes either one or more of the factors or services: Land, labor, water, or equipment, for a predetermined and specified share of the crop to be produced from such acreage during such year.

In the event there is no question as to his application and his arrangement, the county committee approves that individual producer's allotment as a component of what eventually becomes the farm acreage allotment.

Likewise, this would happen to each producer who is farming on the farm in question. It may be one or it may be any number of producers, but all allocations of producer allotments when allocated and approved to a particular farm, the sum of those acreages, generally, becomes the farm acreage allotment. And from now on throughout the year, that particular farm is treated in the same manner as a farm is treated in Arkansas or in any of the other States in which farm allotments are made.

Mr. JONES. I do not follow you there. In other words, let us say that Mr. Thompson has 1,000 acres of land and he might have five different people bring their allotments to him, and he makes a lease, an agreement with them to grow rice on that farm, and they are going to pay him one-fourth share of it or to pay him cash or some other remuneration, but then in the county office, all of those five allotments would be considered to be on this one farm?

Mr. ROLLINS. Yes, sir; that is correct. Generally speaking, that is correct.

Mr. JONES. That is, this contract agreement is made for only 1 year with all of these people?

Mr. ROLLINS. One year at a time.

Mr. JONES. Although there is nothing to prevent them from making a new contract each year and being there for 3 years on the same farm and under the same conditions?

Mr. ROLLINS. There is one point: The farm contract which Mr. Thompson has may be extended beyond 1 year, but insofar as the local county committee's approval is concerned, this would be a year-to-year operation.

In other words, each of those five producers would come to the county office and apply to have their allotment allocated to Mr. Thompson's farm, before planting time each year.

Mr. JONES. I see. Thank you.

Mr. ROLLINS. For example, one year all five might be on Mr. Thompson's farm and the following year one or more may drop out, one or more may be added, but it is an annual allocation process by the individual producers.

The basic question, I think, is that as previously stated, each of these individuals are allocating his allotment to this farm on the premise that he will be engaged in the production of rice on the farm and that he will furnish one or more of the factors or services for a share of the crop.

Beginning with the year, shall we say 1957, there have been instances brought to the attention of the Department by internal audits where

the individual farmer may or may not have been engaged in the production of rice on the farm in question. There is a regulation issued by the Department which provides with respect to the 1962 crop, the crop that was practically ready for harvest when this situation first arose, that where the county or the State committee has reason to believe that an individual producer is not or was not engaged in the production of rice as he alleged that he would be at the time the allocation was approved, that where his operations were questioned by the county or the State committee, a hearing must be scheduled by the county committee, and he be given an opportunity to substantiate his claim as to his actual operations for the particular year. If he is found not to be engaged in the production of rice on the farm, his producer allotment is recalled and the farm allotment is reduced, retroactively.

I would hesitate to state just how many cases at the moment may be involved in this category. I am sure that the committee would like that information. But may I pass it at the moment and move to a situation which is similar to that previously described, except for the fact that in the latter situation an individual who may or may not have been a valid producer or the holder of a producer allotment arranged through the local county ASCS office for a sum of money to have additional acreage allotted to his farm.

There are any number of situations or arrangements or combinations of arrangements which could bring this about, but in any event, the end result I think can be stated in that an individual received the use of producer rice acreage allotment under some arrangement through the local county office. That generally would sum up the two situations.

One situation is where the producer allotment is valid and there is no question about it whatsoever. The producer received an allotment and allocated it to a particular farm and there was no question about it at the time he allocated it. But subsequent to that time, the fact that he might not have been engaged in the production of rice during the year as he alleged he would be, became a question for the county committee or the State committee.

The other situation is where an individual may or may not have been rightfully apportioned a producer allotment, but prior to planting, generally, or thereabouts, arranged through a county office representative for additional acreage allotment which he might utilize and thereby increase his operation on the farm in question.

Really, Mr. Chairman, I am not in a position to say at this point just how far to go into this, except that producers in the first category, whose operations had been questioned or were under question as to whether or not they were engaged in the production of rice, their operations were found to have not met the requirement and the farm acreage allotments were reduced by the amount of the allotment questioned in the producer's allocation. That happened generally during the months of August and September of last year with respect to the 1962 crop.

Following that, a number of producers in Texas brought suit against the Department and asked that no further allotments be adjusted. I believe that would be the correct terminology—and that no marketing cards be canceled with respect to these operations until the court de-

cided the validity of the particular regulation which the Department was operating under. That came before the Federal court in the southern district, in Houston, in the early part of October, I believe October 3, 4, and 5 of last year.

The decision at that time as I recall, was in favor of the Department, but the opposition arranged with the court or appealed to the court for a stay order to be issued, pending their appeal to the circuit court of appeals, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The stay order was issued, I believe, about October 15, which precludes the Department from making any further reductions in rice acreage allotments in Texas, specifically.

The case, incidentally, went to the fifth circuit and arguments were heard. I think it was on February 21 or 23, just past—I do not recall the exact date.

As of the moment, to my knowledge, there has been no decision by the fifth circuit court in connection with this case.

In the meantime, the State ASCS officials are precluded from making any further adjustments in allotments because of this situation.

During the interim this particular bill was introduced. I do not recall at the moment when—it is, of course, a matter of record—but last fall representatives from the American Rice Growers Association and others, including Mr. Mauritz, who spoke a moment ago, and Mr. Blair, who is present, I believe contacted Congressman Thompson and they asked if the Department would consider assisting them in drawing a bill. The Department took the position that it was not in a position to draw the bill, but would be glad to assist in any way that they could if requested to do so. Congressman Thompson requested that we assist these gentlemen in drawing the basic language, and we did, on the basis of that request.

The general language as it currently stands, I believe, is basically what was in the bill at the outset.

The question I would say is primarily: Which category of individuals would be excused under this resolution from the departmental regulation and marketing quota penalties? Supposedly, the latter group, the group where arrangements were made through county office representatives for additional rice acreage allotments for an amount of money would not be excused. I believe it is a matter of record that there are any number of situations—I think Mr. Schoonover might elaborate on this better than I—with respect to employees in the ASCS who became involved in this situation and whose actions have been investigated.

Mr. JONES. I would like to interject one question here. I have been trying to follow you and I am convinced that you have such a complicated situation that I cannot understand all of it, but it seems to me that I want to ask you this question why the Department did not make a recommendation that the law be changed, rather than to express, as you did, that the Department has no objection to the adoption of this resolution. As I understand it, this resolution is more in the form of trying to interpret what the present law means. Is it impossible for us to write and make changes in the law that would be more specific and would be easier for the Department to administer by changing the law?

Mr. ROLLINS. In answer to that, Mr. Chairman, may I say that it is my understanding that the Department, after having issued certain

regulations which have been cleared by the General Counsel as being legally sufficient, is not in a position to rescind such regulations. Instead it is obligated to follow the regulations as they have been issued, and for that reason, in my opinion, the Department could not recommend—well, under those circumstances, could hardly recommend that the regulations become invalid. Other than that, I am not in a position to say why they could not recommend either for or against this resolution.

Mr. JONES. Can you help us out there, Mr. Satterfield?

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, a point that Mr. Rollins did not make, of course, was that in many of these cases the violation may have occurred several years ago and the producer involved in such violation may have been on a farm where there were other producers engaged in the production of rice. Since rice compliance is checked on a farm basis, as is the case for any other crop, this means that all rice producers on a farm having excess acreage as a result of the farm allotment being reduced because of a technical violation by one of the producers on the farm, would be jointly and severally liable for the marketing quota penalty, even though none of the producers on the farm had any knowledge of such violation. If these violations go back to 1957 or even beyond that, it might take several years to straighten out the records of all individual producers who may have been engaged in the production of rice on a farm where a technical violation may have occurred. This is something that we did not know about until, as Mr. Rollins pointed out, along about August 1962. We feel that probably the best way to straighten out this situation is by action of the Congress permitting us to disregard cases of technical violations which occurred in prior years.

I think a lot of this involved misunderstandings on the part of the producers as well as county office personnel. I also think that the Department was at fault in some respects. We did not check on the operations of this program close enough.

Mr. JONES. My question was why the Department did not recommend the passage of a bill which would have changed the law, rather than giving a "no objection" statement with a certain recommendation about the interpretation in a certain way.

Mr. Heimbürger wants to make a comment.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. May I have a go at answering your question? If I understand the situation, I think the answer to your question is that the matter involved here is not a law, but a regulation of the Department of Agriculture which has been in effect for a number of years and which investigation has recently disclosed has, probably, been violated for a number of years by a number of people so it is not a matter of changing a specific provision of law, but a matter, I think, being asked here to ratify possible violations of the Department regulations which have occurred in past years. Is that not correct?

Mr. SATTERFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. JONES. Pardon the interruption. Is not in fact what we are doing approving the regulation, the interpretation of the regulation as it is contained in this letter from the Department which has been included in the record and made a part of this, so that Congress is in effect writing a regulation for the Department rather than changing the law?

Mr. HEIMBURGER. It is not my understanding that this bill will change the regulation. I assume, although I believe the latter is silent on this subject, that the regulation would remain on the books in its present form.

Mr. JONES. Under this interpretation?

Mr. HEIMBURGER. That is my understanding. What we are saying is that in the past this regulation appears to have been violated, perhaps inadvertently. We will forgive all of these past violations, but we are going to leave the regulation on the books.

Mr. THOMPSON. May I be indulged for just a moment on that point?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON. Where you say that you are going to forgive all of the past or however you worded it, please bear in mind that these irregularities were submitted to the Department of Agriculture, to the proper authorities, all of the time every year and they were approved, and on the basis of the approval of the Department the farmers went ahead and planted. Five years later they are told that those regulations were violated and so forth and so on.

What we are trying to do, and Mr. Maurtiz can explain it far better than any of us here, because he has lived with it—we want to say that you cannot let these regulations be retroactive against them. We will do anything you wish from here on out, but let us understand each other. We do not want the regulation changed, Mr. Chairman. We do not need it. We can live with it, but we do want to have it so that when we get the approval of the Department that they will live up to that. That is what we are trying to accomplish in this resolution.

Mr. JONES. As I understand Mr. Rollins, some of these regulations went to court. In other words, the producer went to court, saying that the regulations had not been correctly interpreted. The regulation was right, in other words, but that the Department misinterpreted them and was then going back to make them retroactive.

Mr. THOMPSON. That court case has not been settled yet. That is this year, as I understand. It does not attempt to do anything retroactively.

Mr. JONES. Let us hear from Mr. Mauritz. Maybe he can get it straightened out. It is a pretty complicated sort of thing and I am getting lost.

Mr. MAURITZ. First, to answer your question, let me say, that so far as we are concerned we are not asking that the law be changed. We would like for it to remain as is. The only thing, as the Congressman said, as well as Mr. Satterfield and Mr. Rollins, is that in this situation in this resolution we are asking that the retroactive enforcement that was not enforced at that time that it not be imposed upon us now when we cannot do anything about it. I think that Mr. Rollins brought out one thing that is very pertinent to this situation, that is, that in 1962, that crop year, when due to some criminal violations of the law—and we might as well recognize them, there were criminal violations and they were intentionally done—it was called to mind that probably under strict enforcement of the regulations, ever since the inception of the later program, which was in 1955, there had been some technical violations of these regulations and the Department took the position that they should go back retroactively

and enforce these regulations against the farmers. Even though we did bring suit, the rice farmers brought suit against the retroactive enforcement of the regulation, it is simply on the regulation, that we say the interpretation of it is that after a certain date they cannot go back and change the allocation of allotments. And that would apply not only to 1962, but to any other year. Whether we are right or not the judges will finally decide.

This provision in this joint resolution to us means that they will not, that the Congress will recognize the fact that the farmers have been operating in good faith all of this time and those are the only ones we are interested in. We are not interested in any that violated the law willfully and knowingly. We do not protect them at all, but those who have operated in good faith in the past year should not now be penalized when they cannot take the steps that were provided for in the law for correcting any violation. As of last year, between then and now as to what was brought to our attention in August, practically every rice farmer in Texas would now have a clean slate as far as 1962 is concerned, because when it was called to our attention as to what the regulations technically called for those farmers who had violated that in a technical point of view went and corrected their operations so as to be in compliance. And I think as of right now I believe there are only about six or seven farmers who have not gotten a clean bill of health from the department and been issued their marketing card.

I do not think that this is forgiving anybody anything. It is only a means to keep from actually bankrupting the whole industry because of, I would like to say, a little negligence on everybody's part by not reading every little thing in the regulation that said what they should do.

Mr. JONES. Pardon the interruption. In other words, you are not objecting to the interpretation of the regulations by the Department as it applies to this year?

Mr. MAURITZ. That is correct.

Mr. JONES. But you are objecting for the same interpretation being placed on these prior years and going back retroactively to assess penalties?

Mr. MAURITZ. That is right. We are objecting to the interpretation being put in the same light for this coming year back in these prior years when we did not know anything about it.

Mr. JONES. In other words, if they had enforced the regulation back, say, in 1957 like they are proposing to do in 1962, you would have had no objection to it?

Mr. MAURITZ. No, not any whatsoever.

Mr. JONES. I think that I understand it. Does anybody else have any questions?

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Could we ask Mr. Mauritz to give us an example of the technical violations that he is talking about?

Mr. MAURITZ. Mr. Rollins said that even though the allotment is on the producer in Texas there is a time, which has been June 1, that all allotments that are given to the producer have to be tied into a certain farm in order to measure it and see whether it is in compliance or not. To do that, each farmer with no allotment must come in and sign a paper showing what farm number really that allotment is going to be farmed on, and who participates in the crop. The average rice

farmer in Texas is not familiar enough with regulations to know all of the details. He comes in. They have a form and they ask him a question, "Who is going to farm your rice allotment? What farm is it going to be on?" And he tells them that. The normal procedure is for him to sign it, and that is it.

Well, according to the form there is a little space in there for him to put down what the percentage of the crop is that he is going to get. In some instances he puts it in and in some instances he does not even pay any attention to it. He signs it, and that is it, because he has made a deal with the man who is going to do the farming for a percentage of the crop or for cash. That is where he has technically violated the law, because, according to the law he cannot make any deal with anybody except that each year he gets a percent of the crop for furnishing not only the allotment but one of the four factors Mr. Rollins pointed out. And in actuality he has not furnished, in some instances, any of the four factors, and he does not get a percentage of the crop but he has actually been getting cash rent for the use of his allotment. That is a violation of the regulation.

Then, as Congressman Thompson brought out, I would say that in a very large majority of the cases where this violation has occurred it has not been covered, in fact, that is what brought this to light and made it so large in Texas, when the investigator started asking people they did not hesitate to tell him—they told the investigator, "Sure, John Doe farmed my allotment, he gave me \$30 an acre for it." It was not a willful violation at all. It had been going on and it had been growing. Mr. Rollins said that he did not know how many. I do not know what the actual number is, but I will say that about 85 percent of the rice farmers in Texas were affected one way or the other, directly or indirectly.

I have been criticized a time or two and it has been said that this is not a matter of interest, but to me I think it is the main interest. I think that the law we enacted in 1938 was to control the orderly marketing of rice.

We had a case this year in Texas where it ruined our market. It had—had we not been successful in getting an injunction to hold up on the execution of these penalties and withdrawals of marketing cards we would have faced an awful marketing year.

But one thing that I think gives us reason to ask Congress to do this for it is that normally and in the very large majority of cases it is not that we have planted any more rice than the acres allotted, but it is a technical question as to whether or not that is the law or whether it means that John Doe can only plant 10 acres and he has to put out certain seed and take a certain risk in planting the 10 acres, but there have not been more than 10 acres planted in John Doe's name, and that is what he was originally allotted, 10 acres.

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Mauritz.

Are there any other questions?

Mr. GATHINGS. I wonder if Mr. Rollins would give us more information with regard to whether any other regulation has been violated? Was this the only regulation that has been violated by these farmers these past years?

Mr. ROLLINS. The regulation in particular, yes.

The regulations contain two specific sections. One provides that in order for an individual to allocate his allotment to a farm, as Mr.

Mauritz indicated, he has to certify that he will participate by furnishing one of the four factors and receive a part of the crop.

The other regulation, that is, the other section of the regulation provides that if the county or the State committee at a later date finds that the producer did not, in fact, furnish these factors or share in the crop, then they are to conduct a hearing and give him an opportunity to justify his contention. If he fails to do so, to their satisfaction, the county committee, with the concurrence of the State committee, or the State committee recalls the producer allotment allocation and the farm allotment is reduced, as Mr. Mauritz indicated, and that is the state we were in when the suit was brought to stop any further adjustment of the 1962 allotments.

Mr. GATHINGS. Are both of these contained in the report?

Mr. JONES. We have 4 pages here that talk about it. The interpretation of the regulation will be a part of the report.

Mr. SCHOONOVER. The report does quote the regulation in its entirety.

Mr. GATHINGS. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions?

Mr. BEERMANN. I would like to ask Mr. Mauritz a question at this point. How would you know that all of the acres allotted to Texas are planted in rice?

Mr. MAURITZ. Well, the regulations provide for carrying out the program that before a marketing card is issued you must have a marketing card to market your rice, that the farm has to be measured by the county committee to determine what acreage you have in rice. Therefore, at the end of the year, or the beginning of the marketing season, just prior to it, each county does have an accurate measurement of all of the rice that is planted within the county. That is combined then on a State basis to determine what the planted acreage is.

Mr. BEERMANN. Well now, a new grower wants to grow rice: How does he get into business?

Mr. MAURITZ. Today there is no way for a new grower to get into the rice farming, because even though the law provides for an acreage for him, the acreage is so small that it is not economically plausible for him to farm, because I think with most of the new growers that we get today, if we took all of the acres they would have about 5 or 10 acres. Also that is one of the reasons for the amendment that we are asking for today. For a person who wants to get into the rice business, so he can get in, he would have to purchase this right to farm rice, rather than getting a new allotment, because there is not enough allotment—that is, in excess—which has not already been allotted to the old producers, for the new growers to get an allotment.

That is one of the reasons that we have gotten into the situation we are in, frankly. I might explain that a little bit.

We found ourselves with a lot of people who had 10 acres, 20 acres, and 30 acres. You cannot grow rice in Texas economically with that small an allotment. The only way that allotment could be farmed whereby a man could realize anything out of it was to combine it with some other like allotments or with somebody who had enough and would take it over, and he would realize something out of it. That is what got us into the situation we are in.

Mr. BEERMANN. Thank you.

Mr. JONES. Are there any other questions? If not, Mr. Satterfield, do you intend for Mr. Schoonover to make any other statement?

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I want to make sure that the Department has the committee's interpretation of what cases are to be covered by this resolution. I think Mr. Schoonover has discussed this with the General Counsel and I would like for him to comment on that particular point.

Mr. MATTHEWS. May we go off the record?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. JONES. I believe that we have most of the explanation we require. If you have anything to add, we will be glad to hear from you.

Mr. SCHOONOVER. Mr. Chairman, basically there are two kinds of cases involved here. One is where a rice farmer makes some sort of arrangement with another rice farmer to farm together the rice acreage of the one who is not interested actively in farming it. In some cases, I think the farmer just made an outright purchase or lease of that allotment, and there was no intention on the other farmer's part that he would actually be engaged in the rice production.

In other cases they made an operating agreement of some kind—in many cases called a partnership which may or may not have been a bona fide partnership, but in all of these kinds of cases, as we interpret the resolution, it says that if that allotment was properly allocated in the first instance and the State and county committees approved it, those allotments would be valid and we could not then come in under our present regulation and inquire into the facts of whether both producers are really, actually producing rice.

That is the kind of case we understand this resolution is intended to cover. The other type of case is where the farmer wants more allotment.

In most cases—of course, you cannot generalize too much—in most cases the farmer would go to the county office. He would ask the county office manager, "Is there any possibility of my getting any more allotment?" And the county office manager would say, "Well, come back and see me Saturday, perhaps."

Then he would come in on Saturday and the county officer manager would say, "Well, I can get you 30 acres of allotment from the adjoining county, transferring it over here, belonging to John Doe," let us say.

And he would say, "It will cost you \$20 an acre per year."

What happens? The farmer is agreeable to that. He pays the money to the county office manager for delivery to the other farmer but, in fact, the county office manager sticks it in his pocket. The allotment he brings over is either fictitious or has already been allocated somewhere else.

In some cases the farmer may be innocent. I mean, he may not be trying to bribe anybody. But he is getting additional allotment which is strictly contrary to our regulation.

It is this kind of case—in fact, we have had two county office managers in Texas indicted for violation of the Federal criminal law for accepting money under these circumstances.

Another man—a field man who is technically an employee of the State office—has been so indicted. Two other county office managers we thought were involved have died in the meantime.

It is this type of case in which our own people have accepted money from farmers that, as we interpret the bill, would not be covered by the resolution. And that is what we would like to have spelled out in the report to be sure that our understanding of the bill is correct.

Mr. MAURITZ may have some comment on that, because we know he is interested in the bill. We would not want to interpret it contrary to his thoughts, if it is contrary to them.

Mr. MAURITZ. We concur 100 percent in what he has said. We are not trying to protect anybody who gets acres that are not legitimate acres.

Mr. JONES. Thank you.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. May I ask a question there?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Take the case of a farmer who 3 years ago did have some of this fictitious acreage that you have talked about, but completely innocent on his part. So far as the farmer is concerned, it would be a bona fide transaction. Let us assume he had no idea that the acreage which was being allocated to him was other than bona fide acres that somebody had and did not want to use.

What will be the effect on such an innocent participant who in 1939 had 30 acres under the interpretation that you are talking about?

Mr. SCHOONOVER. He has acquired an allotment in most cases that was either fictitious and did not exist or had been allocated somewhere else, and so was duplicated. And under our regulation, if we could make the facts stick, we would impose a penalty on that farm retroactively, you might say.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. In other words, he will then be subject to a marketing penalty?

Mr. SCHOONOVER. That is correct.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. For the year in which this occurred?

Mr. SCHOONOVER. That is correct; that is right. Of course, that is one of the questions involved in the court case. We have been expecting the decision, but we have not received it yet. Whether we can go back retroactively and do that, I mean.

But to generalize again. We think in most of those cases that the farmer who bought the acreage, even though he may have been assured by the county office manager that it was all right, knew there was something wrong about it.

Mr. MAURITZ. I would like to call your attention to the fact that we agreed with him 100 percent, to say that when we made that statement, there are other means whereby this farmer, if he thinks he is innocent of any wrongdoing, can defend himself.

Mr. SCHOONOVER. Sure.

Mr. MAURITZ. I do not personally think that he should be exempt for any acts of his, whether he be innocent or not. Under this resolution that we are asking to be passed, there are other means whereby he can get restitution if he thinks that he is innocent, that he is an innocent purchaser.

Mr. SCHOONOVER. That is correct. We would apply the regulation. Then if we found the facts justified, we would impose a penalty. He then has a right to go, first, to the review committee, as you know, of the other farmers in the county who pass on the case. And if they find for the farmer, that is the end of it. If they find against him, he has the right to go to the U.S. district court or to the State court.

Technically, the role of the review committee is to review the facts on which the county committee made its determination. They are not supposed to go into it, to sit as a court of law or equity. They are just determining the facts. They are supposed to uphold the department's regulations. They are not supposed to say that the regulation is invalid. That is up to the court to do that. But they review the facts on which the county committee made its determination. If they disagree with the county committee, they can put their own interpretation on the facts. And if that is in the farmer's favor, that is the end of it, because the Government cannot appeal, but if it goes against the farmer, he has the right to go to court and follow it that way.

Mr. JONES. Thank you.

If there are no further questions, we thank you gentlemen.

We will now go to H.R. 101 by our colleague, Mr. Matthews. We will be glad to hear from you now, sir.

STATEMENT OF HON. D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman and members, thank you so much for this privilege.

H.R. 101, as the title indicates, is a bill to extend for 2 years the definition of peanuts which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

My colleagues on the committee will recall that in 1957 we extended the definition of peanuts for a period of 2 years. The definition of peanuts was so worded so that peanuts for boiling purposes would not come under the provisions of acreage allotments.

The committee felt that the legislation should be on a 2-year basis because it wanted to make sure that there would be no complication from peanuts for boiling and peanuts used for other purposes.

I believe the history of this legislation is such as has proved beyond all shadow of a doubt that there is no complication.

I would like to call the attention of the chairman and the members of the committee to the boiled peanuts that are on the desk before you to illustrate the difference between boiled peanuts, crushed peanuts and other peanuts used for other purposes.

I think we can say, therefore, that there has been no conflict insofar as other uses of peanuts are concerned. We now, as I understand it, have about 1,500,000 acres of peanuts planted a year and there are only about 3,000 acres of peanuts that have been planted for boiling purposes. I think then we have no need for worry about the fact that peanuts planted for boiling purposes might cause some restriction in acreage allotments.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, although not of great importance, to many, is of tremendous importance to a lot of people who have modest incomes. In my section of the country, the boys and girls plant peanuts for boiling purposes and sell them, thereby making part of their expenses for their school work. In one county in my district, the county agent told me that peanuts planted for boiling purposes contributed immeasurably to the income of general farming in that county.

I, therefore, sir, hope that the committee will approve this bill. And may I suggest that the committee might want to consider the

possibility of making this legislation permanent. I have in this bill only suggested the privilege of planting peanuts for boiling purposes be extended for only 2 years. Whatever the committee would like to do in that connection, of course, is strictly in accord with my feeling. I personally feel that it would be better if we could make this legislation permanent legislation.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I believe that Mr. Thigpen, who is in the audience, will answer any questions on this. I shall attempt to answer any questions that you may have, too.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Thigpen, if you will come up and give us the Department's view on H.R. 101, please, we will appreciate it.

**STATEMENT OF JAMES THIGPEN, DIRECTOR, OILS AND PEANUTS
POLICY STAFF, ASCS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. THIGPEN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Department has reported favorably on the bill, and recommended that action be made permanent rather than being an extension.

Mr. JONES. The Department has recommended that it be made permanent?

Mr. THIGPEN. Yes.

Mr. JONES. Are there any questions that anybody would like to ask of Mr. Thigpen or of Mr. Matthews?

Mr. GATHINGS. How many acres would be involved in this?

Mr. MATTHEWS. It is my understanding from the last survey the Department of Agriculture made that it indicated 2,500 acres, approximately. Our feeling is now that there is no more than 3,000 acres out of a total of 1,500,000 acres being planted in peanuts.

I will ask Mr. Thigpen to make any further observations on this.

Mr. THIGPEN. I have no comment.

Mr. LEGGETT. What is the use made of these peanuts?

Mr. MATTHEWS. They are harvested when they are green. There are several plants that take the peanuts now and freeze them. Then they boil them with the moisture still in the peanuts. The school-children about whom I talked pick the peanuts out in the fields and boil them immediately for sale at football games, or on the street.

These peanuts that you have before you are about 3 years old, by the way. I am interested to note that the processor did a good job. They are not soggy. A man who likes boiled peanuts is very careful to get a peanut that is not soggy. This man I think did a very good job.

Mr. GRANT. Do you boil them in salt water?

Mr. MATTHEWS. You put salt in the water solution. Of course, when you buy them in the can, the solution in the can is poured in, that is, the salt is put in there.

Mr. DOLE. As to the acreage under this bill, would the acreage increase under it, the 2,500 acres that you now have for this type of production? Would it increase in the years ahead?

Mr. THIGPEN. Congressman Dole, there is no indication up to the present time that it would increase. If the technique of harvesting and shelling were to be perfected, and freezing increased, then it could increase, if that were done, but the product would not have, in our judgment, any significant impact on our normal market for peanuts for edible use. It is a different type of product. That is why we have no concern about permanent extension.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Matthews wants to make this permanent.

Mr. MATTHEWS. May we go off the record?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. JONES. Are there any further questions?

Mr. GATHINGS. You just stated before that this was a 2-year extension.

Mr. MATTHEWS. This is the third time, Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, that we have had this up. We have extended it on a 2-year basis, and I believe that this is the third time for that.

Mr. BEERMANN. I would like to ask Mr. Matthews if he is quite happy with the supply management program for peanuts.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I think that the program for peanuts has worked out very well and has produced an attractive price. There are always opportunities for improvement. I know that I certainly will keep an open mind to any suggestions for improvement on this program.

Mr. BEERMANN. I would like to ask Mr. Matthews if there are any other exceptions to supply management programs that would be appropriate.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I do not know whether we would call it that. May I say that in my district that it is rather an opportunity for a new use of peanuts.

The emphasis of this bill is on opening the door of opportunity so that we can, you might say, have more opportunities rather than any new techniques in supply management.

Mr. BEERMANN. Would it be helpful in this area?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I must say that we have had no chance to check on the legislation. I do not believe I am qualified to answer that question.

Mr. JONES. Are there any other questions? If not, we thank you, Mr. Matthews.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And may I ask permission for Congressman Fuqua of Florida, who has introduced similar legislation, to have his statement inserted in the record at this point.

Mr. JONES. We have his statement and it will be included in the record at this point.

(The prepared statement of Hon. Don Fuqua follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. DON FUQUA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman, I first wish to express my appreciation for being allowed to bring to you and the committee my statement concerning my bill, H.R. 1917, for the extension of the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. I introduced this bill, having in mind the interest of the people of my district and it is also with that frame of mind that I now appear before you. In the area that I represent, along with that of my able colleague and a member of this committee, Mr. Matthews, peanuts prepared in this manner are a common product and a popular treat at various public gatherings and even just along the street. When they are sold in this manner the proceeds often go to supplement the income of a farm family or a young fellow seeking a source of small income.

As has been reported to this committee in previous hearings, the product enters the market as a green vegetable or novelty item rather than as do peanuts which we normally think of that are dry, roasted, or salted, or those made into peanut

butter or oil. The "boiled peanut" never enters the market in competition with the type of peanut production controlled by the acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Therefore, with this in mind, I feel that this is a reason whereby the subject legislation should receive favorable and affirmative consideration. I ask that the peanuts planted to be boiled be recognized as an entirely different commodity from other peanut products and be excluded from the programs designed to regulate the production of peanuts for conventional use.

The acreage for that of the "boiled peanut" is very small when we consider the total allotment for the entire production of peanuts. The Department of Agriculture tells me that the total allotment is 1,610,000 acres. At the last report of the acreage of peanuts exempted from this allotment, there were 2,206 acres. This was in 1960 and the Department states that this has not materially changed since then. The Department has stated in their letter to you, Mr. Chairman, of February 19, 1963, that experience has shown that the exemption in no way adversely affects the supply adjustment and price support programs for peanuts, and the Department further recommends that a permanent extension of the present authority be enacted. This I think, speaks well for this bill.

Gentlemen, I request your affirmative action on this bill and favorably reporting it to the House floor for passage.

Mr. JONES. The committee will go into executive session now.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the committee proceeded into executive session.)



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

PUBLIC LAW 88-261
S. 1604

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of S. 1604	.1
Digest of Public Law 88-261.	.2

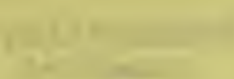
INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1604

Feb.	11, 1963	Rep. Thompson (Tex.) introduced H. R. 3742 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar.	25, 1963	House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 3742.
April	30, 1963	House committee voted to report H. R. 3742.
May	2, 1963	House committee reported H. R. 3742 without amendment. H. Report No. 273. Print of bill and report.
May	27, 1963	Sen. Johnston introduced S. 1604 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
July	17, 1963	Senate committee voted to report S. 1604.
July	18, 1963	Senate committee reported S. 1604 without amendment. S. Report No. 364. Print of bill and report.
July	22, 1963	Senate passed S. 1604 without amendment.
Nov.	20, 1963	House Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3742. H. Res. 570, H. Rept. No. 913.
Jan.	14, 1964	House passed S. 1604 without amendment (in lieu of H. R. 3742).
		H. R. 3742 laid on table due to passage of S. 1604.
Jan.	28, 1964	Approved: Public Law 88-261.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 88-261

TRANSFER OF RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS.

Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to eliminate the requirement that a producer transferring rice history acreage must also transfer any land owned by the producer to which any such rice history acreage may be ascribed.



H. R. 3742

—

IN SENATE, JUNE 10, 1897.

REPORT

OF THE

—

A BILL

TO

FOR

H. R. 3742

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412,
5 is amended in paragraph (3), clause (i) thereof by adding
6 immediately following the word "acquire" the language "
7 except for land," and by striking out the language "
8 any land owned by the transferor to which any of the trans-
9 ferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3742

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued March 26, 1963
For actions of March 25, 1963
88th-1st, No. 45

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....10,27	Feed grains.....46	Lobbying.....24
Appropriations.....35	Flood control.....6	Lumber.....48
Area redevelopment...23,50	Foreign affairs.....25	Nomination.....22
Assistant Secretary....38	Foreign aid.....33	Parks.....39
Civil defense.....1,46	Foreign trade.....3,11	Peace Corps.....29
Civil rights.....26	Forestry.....15,16,38,39	Peanuts.....9
Conservation.....35	Holiday.....41	Personnel.....20,37,41
Cotton.....14,36,51	Information.....30	Poultry.....11
Electrification...19,21,31	Insect control.....44	Public works.....4
Expenditures.....5	Lands.....19	Reclamation.....40
Extension service.....13	Laws.....30	Research.....7,44
Farm program.....12,32,43	Livestock.....12	Rice.....9
		Saline water.....7
		School lunch.....8
		Stockpiling.....1,46
		Taxation.....28,45
		Timber.....16
		Water pollution.....34,42
		Water resources.....12
		Water rights.....17
		Wheat.....2,12,47
		Wilderness.....15
		Youth employment.....12,49

HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report bills for transfer of rice allotment and continue exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas. Rep. Latta criticized "double standard" voting in wheat referendum. Sen. Talmadge criticized Common Market restriction on poultry imports. Reps. Olsen, Mont., and White introduced bills to provide two additional USDA assistant secretaries.

HOUSE

- 1. STOCKPILING.** Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill "to provide for the stockpiling, storage, and distribution of essential foodstuffs including wheat and feed grains. to assure supplies to meet emergency civil defense needs, and other purposes"; to House Armed Services Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. pp. 4513, 4638
- 2. WHEAT.** Rep. Latta criticized the Department's announcement that producers of less than 15 acres of wheat will be ineligible to vote in the referendum unless they agree to comply with quotas.
- 3. FOREIGN TRADE.** Rep. Harvey criticized the President for not withdrawing most-favored nation treatment from Yugoslavia and Poland especially relating to zinc products. pp. 4610-1

4. PUBLIC WORKS. Rep. Hechler urged the extension of accelerated public works program to decrease the unemployment problem. p. 4597
5. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Cannon discussed and inserted a table showing the net expenditures of fiscal 1963 compared with fiscal 1962. pp. 4598-9
Rep. Joelson urged Congressmen to discover ways in their district to cut Federal expenditures including reduced farm supports and area redevelopment. p. 4602-3
Rep. Foreman criticized the President's programs, stating they are "running up a deficit at more than twice the rate of the Eisenhower administration. pp. 4628-9
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. Brown (Ohio), Schenck, and McCulloch praised the citizens in the Miami River valley (Ohio) area for their flood control projects completed without Federal aid. pp. 4599-4601
7. SALINE-WATER RESEARCH. Both Houses received from Interior a report pursuant to the Saline Water Act for the calendar year 1962. pp. 4514, 4638
8. SCHOOL LUNCH. Received from the D. C. Commissioners a proposed bill "to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act"; to D. C. Committee. p. 4638
9. RICE; PEANUTS. The Oilseed and Rice Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report H. R. 3742, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments; ~~passed over H. J. Res. 192, relating to the validity of certain~~ rice acreage allotments for 1962 and prior crop years; and voted to report H. R. 101, to extend for 2 years the exemption of green peanuts from quotas. p. D170
10. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Mar. 28. p. 4638

SENATE

11. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Talmadge criticized Common Market levies on the importation of U. S. poultry as unreasonable and discriminatory, and inserted a Ga. Legislature resolution critical of these levies and urging the President to take action to have them removed. pp. 4533-4
12. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield inserted the President's Chicago speech in which he commended the productive capacity of U. S. agriculture and urged enactment of his youth employment opportunities program. pp. 4528-30
Sen. Carlson inserted a series of Kan. Livestock Assoc. resolutions condemning the use of USDA publications "to promote the 1964 wheat program," opposing proposed legislation to provide for regional planning of water resources, urging continuation of the National Livestock and Meat Board under its present method of financing, etc. pp. 4521-2
13. EXTENSION SERVICE. Received a Wyo. Legislature resolution urging a prohibition on the "use of the Cooperative Extension Service as a means of promoting political programs as a tool of the Federal Administration." p. 4518
14. COTTON. Received a S. C. Legislature resolution commending Secretary Freeman "for his action in holding the support price on 1963 upland cotton at 32.47 cents per pound." pp. 4519-20
15. WILDERNESS AREAS; FORESTRY. Received a Wyo. Legislature resolution opposing the creation or extension of wilderness areas in that State. p. 4520

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 1, 1963
For actions of April 30, 1963
88th-1st; No. 63

CONTENTS

Air pollution.....18
Appropriations...1,8,37,42
Area redevelopment...34,38
Automation.....14
Budget.....21
Civil defense.....24
Common market.....10
Conservation.....41
Economic advisers.....19
Economic development...13
Education.....1
Farm labor.....1,2
Farm program.....23
Feed grains.....28

Fishery products.....9
Flood control.....30,43
Food and drug.....1,35
Food for peace.....9
Foreign aid.....11,36
Foreign trade.....5,10,33
Forestry.....26
Future farmers.....22
Grain shipments.....29
Health benefits.....39
Manpower.....1
Meat imports.....10
National Service Corps...1
Nomination.....19

Peanuts.....3
Personnel.....17,31,39,40
Public Law 480.....9
Public works.....8
Reclamation.....7
Recreation.....41
Research.....1,16
Retirement.....40
Rice.....3
Stockpiling.....15
Taxation.....6,25
Tobacco.....35
Transportation.....12,29
Unemployment
 compensation.....1
Urban affairs.....32
Water pollution.....18
Wheat.....27
Wool imports.....4
Youth employment.....20

HIGHLIGHTS; House committee voted to report bills to extend Mexican farm labor program, authorize transfer of rice allotments, and continue exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas. Senate debated supplemental appropriation bill. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5888, the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies appropriation bill for 1964. The bill includes funds for manpower development, training, and retraining activities, Mexican farm labor program, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, and Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. It also retains a provision, which was in the bill last year, limiting to 20 percent the maximum amount that may be paid to a recipient of a research grant for indirect costs. pp. 6993-7029

Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Gross to prevent payment of salaries for study groups proposing establishment of a Domestic Peace Corps or National Service Corps. pp. 7028-9

Rejected, 25 to 79, amendments by Rep. Ryan (N.Y.), to prevent payments to school districts in impacted areas which practice discrimination. pp. 7017-9

2. FARM LABOR. Rep. Lindsay inserted an article summarizing the "plight of migrant farm workers and low income farm families" especially government aid processing "in a discriminatory and therefore ineffective fashion." pp. 7034-5

The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H.R. 5497, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for two years. p. D273

3. RICE; PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3742, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments and H. R. 101, to extend for two years the exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas. p. D273

4. WOOL. Rep. Cleveland criticized the imports of woolen goods as being responsible for the "troubles facing New Hampshire's wool industries." p. 7032

5. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Derwinski inserted an article criticizing the purchase of Russian wheat by Brazil, especially in light of our economic aid to Brazil and the United States' need "for customers for our vast store of surplus wheat." pp. 7032-3

6. TAXATION. Rep. Adair inserted an editorial urging tax reduction and stating that the American workers' "family needs \$200 more than it needs new or expanded Federal projects". p. 7033

7. RECLAMATION. Received a communication from the President transmitting a proposed amendment to the budget for fiscal 1964 decreasing \$2,622,000 from the Interior Department "to defer construction of irrigation facilities on the Seedskaadee participating project pending final recommendations of the Wyo. reclamation projects survey" (H. Doc. 109). p. 7058

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963. Pending at adjournment was a proposed amendment by Sen. Saltonstall to reduce the item for the public works acceleration program from \$450 million to \$250 million. pp. 6925, 6940-61, 6971-4

At the request of Sen. Dirksen, permission was granted for printing as a Senate document a summary and analysis prepared by the staff of the Government Operations Committee "of the debates and actions of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and other source materials with reference to the authority of the Senate to originate appropriation bills." p. 6892

9. FOOD FOR PEACE. Sen. Bartlett discussed problems in the domestic fishing industry and urged enactment of legislation to permit domestically produced fishery products to be distributed under the food for peace and Public Law 480 programs. pp. 6921-4

10. FOREIGN TRADE. Received resolutions from the Kan. Legislature urging that steps be taken to maintain the export of domestic agricultural products to countries of the European Common Market, to impose stricter control of the importation of beef and other red meats from foreign countries, and to investigate the buying and selling of beef and other red meats by large retail outlets. pp. 6875-6

Sen. Hruska favored enactment of legislation to provide additional restrictions on importation of products under the Antidumping Act. p. 6904

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 3, 1963
For actions of May 2, 1963
88th-1st; No. 65

Forestry.....	35,38
Housing.....	39
Imports.....	4,38,44
Lands.....	6,40
Legislative program.....	26
Livestock and meats.....	16
National Service	
Corps.....	8,34
Peanuts.....	15,26
Personnel.....	24,32,43
President's program.....	21
Property.....	42
Public debt.....	19,26
Recreation.....	5
Research.....	14,26,36
Retirement.....	24
Rice.....	15
Small business.....	31
Sugar.....	3
Water conservation.....	10
Wheat.....	1,37
Wool.....	4,22

CONTENTS

Accounting.....	9
Adjournment.....	13,27
Appropriations.....	17
Area redevelopment.....	30
Assistant Secretaries..	29
Budgeting.....	7,20
Census.....	23
Committees.....	18
Contracts.....	25
Cooperatives.....	2,28
Data processing.....	12
Electrification.....	2
Employment.....	32
Experiment stations..	14,26
Farm labor.....	11
Federal aid.....	33
Flood control.....	41
Foreign trade.....	4,38,44

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bills for additional research facilities for experiment stations, authorize transfer of rice allotments, and continue exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas. Senate passed bill to increase durum wheat allotments in Tulelake, Calif. Sen. Humphrey criticized Federal Power Commission efforts to regulate REA coops. Sen. Tower contended Russia profiting in buying and selling Cuban sugar. House subcommittee voted to report bill to provide that Secretary's authority under Packers and Stockyards Act shall not apply to deductions for promotion and research activities. House committee voted to report bill to increase public debt ceiling. Sen. Carlson introduced and discussed bill to regulate agricultural and forestry imports.

SENATE

1. WHEAT. Passed as reported S. 762, to provide for permanent increases in durum wheat allotments in the Tulelake area of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. pp. 7214-5
2. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey stated that he "was astounded to learn that the Federal Power Commission recently has moved in the direction of exercising jurisdiction over the rural electric cooperatives," and contended that Congress never intended the Commission to exercise such jurisdiction. pp. 7226-9
Sen. Douglas commended "the continuing contribution of rural electric cooperatives to our society," and inserted an editorial, "Private Utilities Open War on Rural Electric Co-ops." pp. 7213-4
3. SUGAR. Sen. Tower stated that Russia was making a profit in Cuban sugar by buying sugar at below the world market price and selling it at the world market price, and inserted tables showing the extent of Cuban-Russian trade in

sugar and an article, "Soviet Union Purchases of Cuban Sugar." pp. 7185-7

4. WOOL IMPORTS. Sen. McIntyre criticized increased imports of woollen goods and urged that strong representations be made concerning these imports at coming trade negotiations with European Common Market countries. p. 7222
5. RECREATION. Sen. Hart commended the increasing establishment of recreation facilities in rural areas, stated that "these beautiful rural areas of ours might as readily revitalize their economies by taking advantage of the natural attractions around them as by hustling for industry," and inserted several articles on the subject. pp. 7207-8
6. LANDS. Sen. Bartlett criticized the surveying techniques being used by Interior in surveying public lands in Alaska from which the State will select certain lands resulting from Statehood, urged that the surveys be accelerated and inserted several items on the situation regarding these surveys. pp. 7198-7202
7. BUDGETING. Continued consideration of S. 537, to provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on the Budget composed of members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. p. 7210
8. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS. Sen. Bartlett commended the proposed establishment of a National Service Corps and described how such a Corps could be used for work in Alaska. pp. 7202-4
9. ACCOUNTING. Sen. Douglas commended the work of the General Accounting Office, stating that it has "saved millions for the taxpayers." pp. 7197-8
10. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Sparkman inserted two items discussing the work of TVA in the conservation of water resources. pp. 7190-1
11. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams (N. J.) submitted for printing a report of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, "The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the United States" (S. Rept. 167). p. 7177
12. DATA PROCESSING. Received from GAO a report "on the review of the excessive cost of leasing compared with buying certain electronic data processing equipment by the Department of the Air Force." p. 7176
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 6. p. 7245

HOUSE

14. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 40, to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations (H. Rept. 271). p. 7286
15. RICE; PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3742, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments (H. Rept. 273) and H. R. 101, to extend for two years the exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas (H. Rept. 272). p. 7288
16. LIVESTOCK AND MEATS. The Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 5860, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act to provide that the authority of the Secretary shall not apply to deductions from the sales proceeds for the purpose of financing promotion or research activities relating to livestock, meats, and other products covered by the Act. p. D285

RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

MAY 2, 1963.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

OPPOSING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 3742]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3742) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was amended by the 87th Congress to give express statutory effect to the succession of interest provisions which for several years had been included in the Department of Agriculture's regulations governing the establishment of farm rice acreage allotments in States and administrative areas in which such allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm—(notably California, Texas, and parts of Louisiana). The amendment created an inequity in that it compelled the rice producer who owned the farm to which a part of his rice history might be ascribed to sell not only his rice-farming equipment, but also his farm in order to quit the rice-producing business and pass on his rice history. On the other hand the rice producer who owned no land in connection with his rice allotment, could get out of the rice-producing business and transfer his history by selling his rice-producing equipment. This amendment would do

away with this inequity and put both types of rice producers on the same basis.

COST

There would not be any additional cost to the Government as the result of the enactment of this legislation.

HEARINGS

Hearings were held on H.R. 3742, by the Subcommittee on Oilseeds and Rice on March 25, 1963. No opposition to H.R. 3742 was expressed.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is the letter from the Department of Agriculture approving H.R. 3742 and recommending its enactment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1963.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of February 20, 1963, for a report on H.R. 3742, a bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

This Department has no objection to the enactment of this bill. H.R. 3742 would amend section 353(f)(3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to eliminate the requirement that a producer transferring rice history acreage must also transfer any land owned by the producer to which any of such rice history acreage may be ascribed.

Enactment of this bill would, in States in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm, place owner-operators of rice producing farms who desire to permanently withdraw from rice production on a comparable basis with tenants in such States who own no land and desire to permanently withdraw from the production of rice.

Due to urban expansion in some areas of such States it is neither practicable nor economically feasible to continue rice production on land which the purchaser would have to pay prevailing market prices to acquire. Thus, it is felt that an owner-operator producing rice on such land who permanently withdraws from the production of rice should be permitted to transfer his rice history acreage with the sale of his rice-producing equipment without having to sell the land to which any of such rice history acreage may be ascribed.

The enactment of this bill will not require the expenditure of any additional funds.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

SEC. 353. * * *

* * * * *

(f)(1) If a producer in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm, dies, his history of rice production shall be apportioned in whole or in part among his heirs or devisees according to the extent to which they may continue, or have continued, his farming operations, if satisfactory proof of such succession of farming operations is furnished the Secretary.

(2) If a producer in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm withdraws in whole or in part from rice production in favor of a member or members of his family who will succeed to his farming operations that portion of his rice history acreage as may be ascribed to such withdrawal may be transferred to such family member or members, as the case may be, if satisfactory proof of such relationship and succession of farming operations by such family member or members is furnished the Secretary.

(3) If a producer in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm permanently withdraws from rice production, his rice history acreage may be transferred to another producer or producers who have had previous rice-producing experience, provided the following conditions are met: (i) The transferee must acquire *except for land* the entire farming operation pertaining to rice, including all production and harvesting equipment, any irrigation equipment not permanently attached to the land [], and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice history acreage may be ascribed []; and (ii) the transferee must actually plant at least 90 per centum of his total producer rice acreage allotment, including the allotment determined on the basis of the rice history acreage acquired from the transferor for at least three out of the next four years following the transfer. Failure by the transferee to comply with condition (ii) above shall result in cancellation of the transfer of the rice history acreage. The transfer of rice acreage history under this subsection shall not be eligible for a producer rice acreage allotment for any year subsequent to such transfer, except to the extent that such allotment may be based on rice history acquired in a year (subsequent to the transfer) for which rice acreage allotments are not in effect.

(4) Upon dissolution of a partnership in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of

rice by the producer on the farm, the partnership's history of rice production shall be divided among the partners in such proportion as agreed upon in writing by the partners: *Provided*, That if a partnership was formed in a year in which allotments were in effect and is dissolved in less than three consecutive crop years after the partnership became effective, the rice acreage allotment established for the partnership and rice history acreages credited to the partnership for each of the years during its existence shall be divided among the partners in the same proportion that each partner contributed to the allotment established for the partnership at the time such partnership was formed. The rice history acreage credited to each of the partners for the years prior to the time the partnership was formed shall revert to the person to whom it was originally credited.

OPPOSING VIEWS

Although this bill involves relatively few farmers, it is important to the entire country for these reasons:

1. Acreage controls encroach on individual liberty, specifically on freedom-of-choice planting. Liberty is everybody's business.

2. Acreage controls cost tax dollars and tend to keep consumer prices artificially high.

3. Acreage controls for rice may form the mold into which the Cornbelt someday will be poured. Rice has been subjected to mandatory acreage control for over 25 years, and from this history we may predict what to expect if other grains come under the Government thumb.

In the 87th Congress the Kennedy Administration made three major but unsuccessful efforts—H.R. 6400, H.R. 10010, and H.R. 11222—to establish a mandatory system for feed grains.

4. This bill would compound the legislative error made 2 years ago. At that time H.R. 9013 was enacted, giving statutory blessing to an administrative policy which separates the right to grow rice from a particular parcel of land, and permits the testamentary disposition of this right or, under some circumstances, its transfer and sale to other rice producers.

Before H.R. 9013 was enacted, the right to grow rice could be carried around in the farmer's pocket. After enactment, this right could be sold by producers who were tenants. The bill now before the House would extend this right of sale to producers who own the land.

If the trend indicated in this bill continues, we can expect to see the right to grow commodities bought and sold like the commodities themselves with Uncle Sam serving as chief broker. What is done in rice may well become the precedent for other crops.

5. This bill tends to defeat the purpose of supply management, the sugar-coated expression for acreage control. As the right to grow becomes more freely transferable, allotments which heretofore have not been planted—due to inefficiency in size or location—will be consolidated with other allotments. This will tend to increase production, and thus create the surplus conditions which acreage control is supposed to avoid.

Those who want the so-called benefits of supply management should accept its inherent discipline.

PAUL FINDLEY.
BOB DOLE.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3742

[Report No. 273]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 2, 1963

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412,
5 is amended in paragraph (3), clause (i) thereof by adding
6 immediately following the word "acquire" the language "
7 except for land," and by striking out the language "
8 any land owned by the transferor to which any of the trans-
9 ferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3742

[Report No. 273]

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 2, 1963

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

S. 1604

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 19, 1961

Read twice and reported by the Committee on Finance and General Taxation, with amendments

A BILL

to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements in the marketing of potatoes and certain other agricultural products.

That the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture be authorized to make any and all such amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act, and to provide for the carrying out of the Act.

S. 1604

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 27, 1963

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412, is
5 amended in paragraph (3), clause (i) thereof, by adding
6 immediately following the word "acquire" the language
7 ", except for land," and by striking out the language ", and
8 any land owned by the transferor to which any of the trans-
9 ferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1604

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

By Mr. JOHNSTON

MAY 27, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

to amend the law relating to the

of the

of the

of the

of the

2000

SENATE

July 17, 1963

13. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) without amendment H. J. Res. 403, to extend the time by which a lease ~~transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed with ASC County Commit-~~tee; S. 1604, to permit a rice producer permanently withdrawing from rice production to transfer his history without transferring his land; and S. 1703, to extend until Dec. 31, 1964, the Mexican farm labor program. p. D535
14. FORESTRY. The Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments S. 27, to provide establishment of the Canyonlands National Park, Utah. This bill involves a question of access rights-of-way to the proposed Park over certain national-forest lands; and S. 653, to provide for administration of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Ariz. and Nev. p. D536
15. WATER. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 6016, authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of certain river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes by the Corps of Engineers, Army. p. D536
16. DAIRY. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee announced that it would take action on pending dairy legislation on Wed., Aug. 7. p. D535
17. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following two watershed projects: Johns Creek, Va., and Upper Deckers, W. Va. p. D535

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor criticizing the "unilateral action of the Secretary of the Interior to extend the Bonneville Power Administration power marketing area into southern Idaho and parts of Wyo., Utah and Nev. pp. A4488-9
Extension of remarks of Rep. Westland urging passage of his bill to give customers in the Pacific Northwest first call on power produced over any customer outside the area. pp. A4491-2
19. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bolling inserting the letter and resolution from the U. S. Conference of Mayors supporting establishment of a National Youth Conservation Corps and a National Service Corps. p. A4491
20. NATIONAL PARKS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Westland opposing establishment of a third national park in Wash. as removing multiple use of the State's natural resources and recreational wildlife programs as applied in the national forests being replaced by the single-use concept of a national park. pp. A4500-1
21. POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell urging passage of his bill to authorize Interior to initiate civil actions for damages and injunctive relief where pollution destroys and injures fish and wildlife resources. p. A4510

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. PAY INCREASE. H. R. 7627, by Rep. Broyhill, Va., H. R. 7629, by Rep. Daniels, H. R. 7630, by Rep. Ellsworth, and H. R. 7634, by Rep. Miller, Calif., to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
23. INSECT CONTROL. H. R. 7628, by Rep. Colmer, to provide for the control of mosquitoes and mosquito vectors of human disease through research, technical assistance, and grants-in-aid for control projects; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
24. PUBLIC WORKS. H. R. 7631, by Rep. Flood, to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to increase the authorization for appropriations under that act; to Public Works Committee.
25. WHEAT. H. R. 7633, by Rep. Hutchinson, to adjust wheat and feed grain production, to establish a cropland retirement program, to Agriculture Committee.

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

26. WHEAT. S. 762, to increase the acreage allotment for durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Calif., from 8,000 to 12,000 acres for one year. Approved July 17, 1963 (Public Law 88-64).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS JULY 18:

Effects of pesticides on human health, S. Gov't Operations (outside witnesses).
Establishment of land and water conservation fund, H. Interior (exec., to mark up).
Proposed National Service Corps, H. Labor.
Manpower retraining, S. Labor.
Civil defense fallout shelters, H. Armed Services (exec).
Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, H. Labor.
National research data processing and information retrieval center, H. Labor.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 19, 1963
For actions of July 18, 1963
88th-1st, No. 109

CONTENTS

Accounting and auditing.....49	Fish conservation.....14	Packaging.....31
Adjournment.....18,26	Fisheries.....8	Pay.....34,42
Air pollution.....25	Flood control.....6,20	Peace Corps.....48
Appropriations.....2	Foreign affairs.....15	Personnel...10,22,34,39,44
Area redevelopment.....28	Foreign trade.....1,5,11	Postal service.....46
Balance of payments...1,21	Forest Service.....2	Property40,50
Cotton.....1	Forestry.....41	Public Law 480.....1
Dairy.....47	Highways.....25	Purchasing.....50
Data processing.....19	Lands.....33	Retirement.....10
Dual employment.....45	Legislative program...25	Reports.....49
Education.....17	Livestock.....43	Rice.....3
Electrification...16,29,37	Lumber.....5	Salaries.....22,34
Ethics.....38	National Service	School lunch.....9
Farm labor.....12,24,30	Corps.....13,32	Small business.....23
Firefighters.....40	Ocean freight.....1	South America.....33
		Tobacco.....4
		Travel costs.....39
		Unemployment.....36
		Veterinary medicine.....7
		Vocational education...17
		Watersheds.....20
		Wildlife.....14
		Wool.....27
		World agriculture.....35

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. Both Houses received President's balance of payment message. Senate committee reported bill for transfer of rice acreage allotments. House passed bill for GSA coordination of data processing equipment. Sen. Proxmire and others introduced and he discussed dairy bill.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN TRADE; BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Both Houses received the President's message on balance of payments (H. Doc. 141)(pp. 12113-7, 12249-53). The President stated that our exports have risen only moderately over the past three years and have not kept pace with the rapid rise of imports and that the U. S. is preparing to use to the fullest extent the authority provided in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 in an across-the-board drive for lower tariffs and against other barriers to trade; that this Department's new auction program for direct sales of cotton abroad will ensure competitive pricing for our cotton in export markets and will increase exports by as much as \$100 million over last year's levels; that he has directed the Secretary of Commerce to take

corrective action through the Maritime Administration against discriminatory ocean freight rates which discourage our exports as compared with imports, and that he will propose new legislation on this matter if it seems necessary; that the Budget Bureau screening of Federal expenditures abroad (excluding Defense, AID, Treasury payments on foreign-held debt and Federal pension payments) should result in savings, together with those which may be expected from revisions of programs under Public Law 480, of about \$100 million a year; and that he will convene a White House Conference on Export Expansion on Sept. 17 and 18, in order to give further momentum to the expansion of our export performance. He recommended a sales tax on American purchases of foreign stocks and bonds.

Several Senators discussed the merits of the President's message. pp. 12161-2, 12166-7, 12192-6, 12246-7

2. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5279 (pp. 12184-7). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 105 for a summary of Forest Service items.
3. RICE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1604, to permit a rice producer permanently withdrawing from rice production to transfer his rice acreage history without requiring him to transfer his land (S. Rept. 364). p. 12119
4. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 403, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed with the ASC County Committee. The bill provides that the lease must have been agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, or June 15, whichever is earlier, and filed in writing in the county office within twenty days after the date this bill becomes law. (S. Rept. 365). p. 12119
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed with an amendment H. R. 2513, to amend provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 which requires containers of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin so as to provide that when articles are repackaged in the U. S. and offered for sale the new packages must be marked to show the country of origin of the contents (pp. 12154, 12187-92, 12196-203). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Magnuson to exempt saved lumber from provisions of the bill (pp. 12198-202).
6. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6016, to authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes (S. Rept. 363). p. 12119
7. VETERINARY MEDICINE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 513, to authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning July 28, 1963, as Veterinary Medicine Week. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 12133
8. FISHERIES. Considered, but took no action on, S. 627, to authorize Federal grants to States for the development of commercial fisheries. pp. 12203-4
9. SCHOOL LUNCH. The District of Columbia Committee reported without amendment S. 1078, authorizing appropriations for the D. C. School lunch program for children (S. Rept. 368). p. 12119

RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

JULY 18, 1963.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1604]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1604) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would permit a rice producer permanently withdrawing from rice production to transfer his history for allotment purposes, without transferring his land as required by existing law. It applies only in areas where allotments are made on the basis of producer history; and the producer would still be required to transfer his rice producing equipment, other than land.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 4, 1963.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for a report on S. 1604, a bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

This Department has no objection to the enactment of this bill. S. 1604 would amend section 353(f)(3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to eliminate the requirement that a producer transferring rice history acreage must also transfer any land owned by the producer to which any of such rice history acreage may be ascribed.

Enactment of this bill would, in States in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm, place owner-operators of rice-producing farms who desire to permanently withdraw from rice production on a comparable basis with tenants in such States who own no land and desire to permanently withdraw from the production of rice.

Due to urban expansion in some areas of such States it is neither practicable nor economically feasible to continue rice production on land which the purchaser would have to pay prevailing market prices to acquire. Thus, it is felt that an owner-operator producing rice on such land who permanently withdraws from the production of rice should be permitted to transfer his rice history acreage with the sale of his rice-producing equipment without having to sell the land to which any of such rice history acreage may be ascribed.

The enactment of this bill will not require the expenditure of any additional funds.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

SEC. 353. * * *

* * * * *

(f)(1) If a producer in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm, dies, his history of rice production shall be apportioned in whole or in part among his heirs or devisees according to the extent to which they may continue, or have continued, his farming operations, if satisfactory proof of such succession of farming operations is furnished the Secretary.

(2) If a producer in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm withdraws in whole or in part from rice production in favor of a member or members of his family who will succeed to his farming operations that portion of his rice history acreage as may be ascribed to such withdrawal may be transferred to such family member or members, as the case may be, if satisfactory proof of such relationship and succession of farming operations by such family member or members is furnished the Secretary.

(3) If a producer in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm permanently withdraws from rice production, his rice

history acreage may be transferred to another producer or producers who have had previous rice-producing experience, provided the following conditions are met: (i) The transferee must acquire, *except for land*, the entire farming operation pertaining to rice, including all production and harvesting equipment, any irrigation equipment not permanently attached to the land [, and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice-history acreage may be ascribed] ; and (ii) the transferee must actually plant at least 90 per centum of his total producer rice acreage allotment, including the allotment determined on the basis of the rice history acreage acquired from the transferor for at least three out of the next four years following the transfer. Failure by the transferee to comply with condition (ii) above shall result in cancellation of the transfer of the rice history acreage. The transferor of rice acreage history under this subsection shall not be eligible for a producer rice acreage allotment for any year subsequent to such transfer, except to the extent that such allotment may be based on rice history acquired in a year (subsequent to the transfer) for which rice acreage allotments are not in effect.

(4) Upon dissolution of a partnership in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm, the partnership's history of rice production shall be divided among the partners in such proportion as agreed upon in writing by the partners: *Provided*, That if a partnership was formed in a year in which allotments were in effect and is dissolved in less than three consecutive crop years after the partnership became effective, the rice acreage allotment established for the partnership and rice history acreages credited to the partnership for each of the years during its existence shall be divided among the partners in the same proportion that each partner contributed to the allotment established for the partnership at the time such partnership was formed. The rice history acreage credited to each of the partners for the years prior to the time the partnership was formed shall revert to the person to whom it was originally credited.



S. 1604

[Report No. 364]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 27, 1963

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 18, 1963

Reported by Mr. JOHNSTON, without amendment

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412, is
5 amended in paragraph (3), clause (i) thereof, by adding
6 immediately following the word "acquire" the language
7 ", except for land," and by striking out the language " , and
8 any land owned by the transferor to which any of the trans-
9 ferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

A BILL

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

By Mr. JOHNSTON

MAY 27, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 18, 1963

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 23, 1963
For actions of July 22, 1963
88th-1st, No. 110

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....19	Farm labor.....3	Grain.....9
Appropriations.....7	Federal aid.....25	Interest rates.....23
Consumers.....1	Fisheries.....6	Lands.....26
Cotton.....14	Foreign aid.....16	Labor relations.....9
Electrification.....22	Foreign trade.....14	Legislative program.....18
Employment.....2,13	Fruits & vegetables.....9	Lumber.....21
		National Service Corps..11
		Personnel.....2,24
		Public debt.....15
		Rice.....4
		Samoa.....17
		School lunch.....8
		Taxation.....12
		Tobacco.....5,27
		Transportation.....21
		Weather.....10
		Wheat.....20

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill for transfer of rice acreage allotments. Senate committee reported bill for extension of Mexican farm labor program. Sen. Javits inserted article critical of export expansion program. Senate subcommittee voted to report Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House committee reported quality stabilization bill. Rep. Findley inserted editorial critical of Secretary Freeman's attitude on new wheat legislation.

HOUSE

1. **CONSUMERS.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3669, to promote quality and price stabilization (H. Rept. 566). p. 12310
2. **PERSONNEL.** The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment H. R. 405, the proposed Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act (H. Rept. 570). p. 12310
Received from the Federal Aviation Agency a proposed bill relating to the transportation of the remains, families, and effects of Federal employees dying abroad, so as to restore the benefits of such act to employees dying in Alaska and Hawaii; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 12310

SENATE

3. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with an amendment S. 1703, to extend the Mexican farm labor program (S. Rept. 372). p. 12312
4. RICE. Passed without amendment S. 1604, to permit a rice producer permanently withdrawing from rice production to transfer his rice acreage history without requiring him to transfer his land. p. 12350
5. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 403, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed with the ASC County Committee. The bill provides that the lease must have been agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, or June 15, whichever is earlier, and filed in writing in the county office within twenty days after the date this bill becomes law. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12353-4
6. FISHERIES. Passed with amendment S. 627, to authorize Federal grants to States for the development of commercial fisheries. pp. 12348, 12356,-72
7. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved (on July 19) for full committee consideration with amendments H. R. 5888, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1964. p. D550
8. SCHOOL LUNCH. Passed without amendment S. 1078, to authorize appropriations to pay for lunches furnished to all needy elementary and secondary public school children in D. C. pp. 12351-2
9. LABOR RELATIONS. Both Houses received the President's message proposing enactment of legislation for settlement of the railroad rules dispute (H. Doc. 142) (pp. 12306-9, 12397-401). The President stated that a railroad strike would seriously affect the shipment of fruits and vegetables to metropolitan areas and result in the loss of many perishable crops and that the August grain harvest would present a particularly acute problem. He stated that he intended to appoint a Presidential Commission on Automation to study and make recommendations to alleviate the effects of automation on the displacement of workers.
10. WEATHER. Both Houses received from the President the National Science Foundation's annual report on weather modification for 1962 (H. Doc. 143). pp. 12309, 12311
11. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS. Sen. Javits submitted proposed amendments to S. 1321, to provide for a National Service Corps; to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. p. 12315
12. TAXATION. Sen. Douglas inserted a statement by 400 American economists favoring the short and long term effects of the proposed tax reduction. pp. 12317-8
13. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Robertson inserted an article proposing formulation of a new public policy for full employment. pp. 12322
14. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits inserted a Wall Street Journal article critical of the effectiveness of the administration's export expansion program, especially mentioning cotton exports. pp. 12335-7

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my intention at this time, with the concurrence of the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], to lay aside temporarily the pending business and ask the Senate to consider certain items on the Calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Order No. 336. Before I do so, I ask unanimous consent that at the appropriate point in the consideration of the measures I may be allowed to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from the reports and other pertinent legislative material.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

PORTION OF BENTON HARBOR CANAL, MICH., TO BE A NONNAVIGABLE STREAM

The bill (H.R. 4646) to declare a portion of the Benton Harbor Canal, Benton Harbor, Mich., a nonnavigable stream was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 361), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Benton Harbor Canal is an artificial water spur from the confluence of the Paw Paw and St. Joseph Rivers easterly into the center of the downtown area of Benton Harbor, permitting the loading of fruit on ships bound for Chicago.

The ship canal was commenced in 1860 by private capital, and completed in 1870 with funds provided by the town of Benton Harbor. It extended about three-fourths mile eastward of the Paw Paw River, with a turning basin at the easterly end, and was declared a public waterway by the State legislature in 1879.

The act of June 14, 1880, authorized the United States to take over the project for maintenance and improvement, the channel to be 15 feet deep and 100 feet wide. The River and Harbor Act of August 30, 1935, authorized an increase in project depth to 18 feet over a width of 80 feet, from the junction of the Paw Paw River to Ninth Street. No maintenance work has been performed on the canal since 1948, and the Corps of Engineers has no current request for its maintenance. This section of the canal is now used as a dumping ground and the water is badly polluted.

About 1,000 feet of the reach of the canal east of Ninth Street including the turning basin, was not recommended for improvement and was declared a nonnavigable water of the United States and abandoned, by the act of June 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 243). This abandoned channel has been completely filled and is used for street and parking purposes.

H.R. 4646 would authorize the abandonment of an additional reach of the canal extending about 1,968 feet westward from the west line of Ninth Street. The remaining section of the canal, approximately 1,600 feet to the confluence with the St. Joseph

River, would continue to be available for navigation.

The city of Benton Harbor proposes to fill the abandoned section of the canal, and extend the streets and water and sewer lines across the canal, and use the area for surface transportation, public parking, and in connection with proposed urban renewal projects. It would make accessible an area of about 120 acres for industrial expansion, and permit extension of sanitary sewer service to the industrial area north of the canal, comprising about 300 acres on which are presently located 10 industries employing approximately 2,500 persons.

The canal section to be abandoned is not suitable for any marine use, other than small noncommercial craft of shallow draft. The city has acquired the land fronting on St. Joseph River, which is more suitable for development for port use.

AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER ACT

The bill (S. 1652) to amend the National Cultural Center Act to extend the termination date contained therein, and to enlarge the Board of Trustees was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 2 of the National Cultural Center Act (72 Stat. 1698) is amended in its last clause by striking out the word "fifteen" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "thirty".

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 2 of the National Cultural Center Act (72 Stat. 1698) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The general trustees shall be appointed by the President of the United States and each such trustee shall hold office as a member of the Board for a term of ten years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, (2) the terms of any members appointed prior to the date of enactment of the National Cultural Center Amendments Act of 1963 shall expire as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (3) the terms of the first fifteen members appointed to the Board pursuant to the amendments made by the National Cultural Center Amendments Act of 1963 shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three on September 1, 1964, three on September 1, 1966, three on September 1, 1968, three on September 1, 1970, and three on September 1, 1972."

SEC. 3. Subsection (a) of section 6 of the National Cultural Center Act (72 Stat. 1699) is amended in its second sentence by deleting the word "eight" and substituting in lieu thereof "twelve".

SEC. 4. Subsection (a) of section 7 of the National Cultural Center Act (72 Stat. 1700) is amended by deleting the word "fine" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "eight".

SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "National Cultural Center Amendments Act of 1963".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 362), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

Public Law 874, 85th Congress, authorized the establishment in the Smithsonian Institution of a Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center, composed of 15 specified Federal officials, members ex officio, and 15 general trustees appointed by the President, to cause to be constructed for the Institution, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, a building to be designated as the National Cultural Center on a site in the District of Columbia bounded by Rock Creek Parkway, New Hampshire Avenue, the proposed Inner Loop Freeway, and the approaches to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge.

The Board would maintain and administer the National Cultural Center and site thereof, present programs of the performing arts, lectures, and other programs, and provide facilities for other civic activities. There would also be established an Advisory Committee on the Arts, designated by the President, to advise and consult with the Board and make recommendations regarding cultural activities to be carried on in the Center. The lands for the National Cultural Center and related activities would be acquired by the National Capital Planning Commission, with plans and specifications for the building approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

The act provides that it will expire if, within 5 years after the date of its approval, in the opinion of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, sufficient funds to construct the National Cultural Center have not been received by the trustees. Any funds and property (real and personal) received by the trustees during this period, and income therefrom, in event of the termination of the offices of such trustees, shall vest in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and shall be used by the Board to carry out the purposes of Public Law 357, approved March 28, 1958, which provides for the transfer of the Civil Service Commission Building in the District of Columbia to the Smithsonian Institution to house certain art collections, and for the acquisition of works of art to be housed in such building, except that such funds or property may be vested in an organization designated by the donor at the time of making the donation, if a contribution to such organization is tax deductible under the internal revenue laws.

S. 1652 would increase the number of general trustees appointed by the President from 15 to 30, to hold office as a member of the Board for a term of 10 years. The terms of any members appointed prior to the date of enactment of these amendments would expire as designated by the President at the time of appointment; and the terms of the first 15 members appointed under the terms of these amendments would expire at staggered intervals, 3 on each of the dates September 1, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, and 1972. The bill would also increase the membership of the Board constituting a quorum required for the transaction of business from 8 to 12 corresponding with the enlargement of the Board of Trustees. The increase in number of general trustees would give the Board wider geographic representation, and permit appointment of additional Board members who are interested in the objectives of the cultural program, interested in the prospective activities, and in the establishment of adequate facilities for the Center.

The authorized period for the trustees to solicit funds for the construction of the National Cultural Center expires on September 2, 1963. S. 1652 extends the period for 3 years in order to give the trustees additional time in which to complete the fundraising campaign. It is understood that the Board of Trustees has received in excess of \$3 million of the necessary funds to date. In addition, the Ford Foundation has made a con-

ditional pledge of \$5 million. President Kennedy recently designated the period from June 16 through June 30, 1963, for a special Federal fundraising campaign in behalf of the National Cultural Center in the National Capital area.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

The committee is of the opinion that enlargement of the Board of Trustees of the National Cultural Center is highly desirable, to provide broader representation of the arts, and permit a broader geographical representation on the Board, to adequately cope with the wide range of cultural interests and art forms involved. It has also become apparent that additional time will be required to reach the \$30 million voluntary contributions necessary for construction of facilities for the National Cultural Center. The committee therefore recommends enactment of S. 1652.

ESTIMATED COST

Enactment of S. 1652 will involve no additional Federal funds.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 6016) authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The bill (S. 1604) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412, is amended in paragraph (3), clause (i) thereof, by adding immediately following the word "acquire" the language "except for land," and by striking out the language "and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report—No. 364—explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1604) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would permit a rice producer permanently withdrawing from rice production to transfer his history for allotment purposes, without transferring his land as required by existing law. It applies only in areas where allotments are made on the basis of producer history; and the producer would still be required to transfer his rice producing equipment, other than land.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 403) to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed was announced as next in order.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask that the joint resolution be passed over and placed at the foot of the calendar.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

AMENDMENT TO ACT CREATING BOARD FOR THE CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 994) to amend the act, entitled "An act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (d) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Building in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved May 1, 1906 (34 Stat. 157; title 5, ch. 6, D.C. Code, 1961 edition), as amended, is amended by striking "same manner as general taxes are collected in the District of Columbia", and inserting in lieu thereof "manner provided in section 7 of this Act".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 7 of said Act, as amended, is amended (1) by striking "in the same manner as general taxes are collected in the District of Columbia", and inserting in lieu thereof "as provided in this section"; and (2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end of said section the following: "Provided further, That the taxes authorized to be levied and collected under this Act may be paid without interest within sixty days from the date such tax was levied. Interest of one-half of 1 per centum for each month or part thereof shall be charged on all unpaid amounts from the expiration of sixty days from the date such tax was levied. Any such tax may be paid in three equal installments with interest thereon. If any such tax or part thereof shall remain unpaid after the expiration of two years from the date such tax was levied, the property against which said tax was levied may be sold for such tax or unpaid portion thereof with interest and penalties thereon at the next ensuing annual tax sale in the same manner and under the same conditions as property sold for delinquent general real estate taxes, if said tax with interest and penalties thereon shall not have been paid in full prior to said sale".

(b) Any tax levied pursuant to such Act approved May 1, 1906, as amended by the Act approved August 28, 1954, which was levied after the effective date of such Act of August 28, 1954, and prior to the effective date of this section, shall, for the purpose of computing interest thereon, be deemed to have been levied as of the effective date of this section.

SEC. 3. Section 10 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. (a) Any notice required by this Act to be served shall be deemed to have been served when served by any of the fol-

lowing methods: (a) when forwarded to the last known address of the owner as recorded in the real estate assessment records of the District of Columbia by registered or certified mail, with return receipt, and such receipt shall constitute prima facie evidence of service upon such owner if such receipt is signed either by the owner or by a person of suitable age and discretion located at such address: *Provided*, That valid service upon the owner shall be deemed effected if such notice shall be refused by the owner and not delivered for that reason; or (b) when delivered to the person to be notified; or (c) when left at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be notified with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident or employed therein; or (d) if no such residence or place of business can be found in the District of Columbia by reasonable search, then if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or (e) if any such notice forwarded by registered or certified mail be returned for reasons other than refusal, or if personal service of any such notice, as hereinbefore provided, cannot be effected, then if published on three consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or (f) if by reason of an outstanding unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact cannot be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, then if served on the owner of record in a manner hereinbefore provided. Any notice to a corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served on such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and notices to a foreign corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served if served personally on any agent of such corporation, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the usual place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia.

"(b) In case such notice is served by any method other than personal service, notice shall also be sent to the owner by ordinary mail."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 366), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 994) to amend the act entitled "An act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended, after full consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the act of May 1, 1906, as amended by the act of August 28, 1954 (Public Law 681, 83d Cong.), so as to correct what has proved to be certain administrative deficiencies in the act. The proposed amendments would bring the provisions of the act relating to assessment and collection of taxes into conformity with the provisions for assessment and collection of taxes applicable to special assessments levied for public improvements under the act of July 25, 1935 (sec. 47-1103(b), District of Columbia Code, 1951 edition).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Nov. 21, 1963
For actions of Nov. 20, 1963
88th-1st, No. 188

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	1,12,15
Area redevelopment.....	22
Balance of Payments.....	3
Budget.....	24
Civil rights.....	19
Commission.....	34,46
Commodity exchange.....	38
Conservation.....	25
Consumers.....	18
Debt limit.....	6
Depressed areas.....	14
Economics.....	46

Employment.....	28
Family farm.....	26
Farm information.....	17
Farm loans.....	42
Farm program.....	39
Feed.....	41
Fisheries.....	32
Food.....	7,18,34
Food and fiber.....	34
Foreign aid.....	9,16
Foreign currencies.....	15
Foreign trade.....	5,44

Forest lands.....	40
Information.....	17,18
Inspection services.....	35
Lands.....	20
Legislative process.....	29
Legislative program.....	11
Lumber.....	23
Manpower.....	33
Marketing.....	43
Meat imports.....	36
Monopolies.....	45
Prices.....	10,30
Public works.....	15
Reclamation.....	21
Recreation.....	4
Rice acreage.....	13
Roads.....	27
Soil bank.....	37
Soviet agriculture.....	31
Tobacco.....	8
United Nations.....	2

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Humphrey spoke on "Food is power." Sen. McGovern inserted and commended "Agricultural Notes" issue on food. Sen. Church commended Sen. Neuberger's new book on tobacco smoking. Sen. Scott inserted articles favoring "quality stabilization" bill. Sen. Mundt inserted his testimony on his wheat-to-Russia bill. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to establish Commission to make detailed study of food and fiber needs. Rep. McIntire introduced and discussed bill to authorize Farmers Home Administration to make economic disaster loans. Rep. Nelsen inserted article commenting on report favoring abolition of family farms. Rep. Nelsen inserted Sen. Goldwater's article criticizing "collapse of American intelligence about Soviet agriculture."

SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 72-1, with amendments this bill, H.R. 8747. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 21324, 21328-44, 21346-82
2. UNITED NATIONS. Received the President's report on U. S. participation in the U.N. during 1962. pp. 21321-2
3. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Sen. Symington discussed "the causes of balance-of-payments deficits." pp. 21322-4

4. RECREATION. Sen. Moss recommended protection of wildlife and beauty and inserted an article by Harold S. Crane, Utah Department of Fish and Game, "State's Views on Federal Recreation Programs." pp. 21326-8
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Mundt inserted his testimony on his bill, S. 2310, relating to sale of grain to Communist nations. pp. 21400-5
Sen. Fulbright commented that the Senate may vote not to sell wheat to Russia and that we may have to let the weevils eat it. p. 21359
6. DEBT LIMIT. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8969, to provide for a temporary further increase in the public debt limit (S. Rept. 646). p. 21383
7. FOOD. Sen. Humphrey spoke on "Food Is Power," discussing the farmer's contribution to American strength, the need for food reserves, agriculture and the balance of payments, food for peace, food and population, North America and food supplies, food production and weather, and a bipartisan commission on future food reserves. pp. 21384-7
Sen. McGovern inserted and commended the FES "Agricultural Notes" by Phillip F. Aylesworth discussing the food-for-peace related programs. pp. 21395-6
8. TOBACCO. Sen. Church commended Sen. Neuberger's new book, "Smoke Screen: Tobacco and the Public Welfare." pp. 21389-92
9. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Church objected to aid to "nations which no longer need it" and inserted an editorial, "The Free Ride Can't Go on Forever." p. 21392
Sen. Kuchel commended the amendment for establishment of an Advisory Committee on Private Enterprise in Foreign Aid. pp. 21394-5
10. PRICES. Sen. Scott inserted and commended a series of articles favoring the "quality stabilization" bill. pp. 21396-8
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield said it is planned to take up the debt limit bill today and the library services bill tomorrow. p. 21363

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to Rep. Cannon's request that it be in order on Mon., Nov. 25, for the House to consider a continuing resolution for Dec. p. 21412
13. RICE ACREAGE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3742, relating to the transfer of rice acreage allotments. p. 21458
14. DEPRESSED AREAS. Rep. Michel criticized the preference accorded for defense contracts to depressed areas saying this forces the closing of plants in other areas. p. 21411
15. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL. As passed by the House (see Digest 187), this bill, H. R. 9140, includes a general provision, in the language recommended by the President, as follows:
"Sec. 408. During the current fiscal year, any foreign currencies held by the United States which have been or may be reserved or set aside for specified programs or activities of any agency may be carried on the books of the Treasury in unfunded accounts."

understanding and friendship and to render assistance at the community level, paralleling the broader efforts of their Government on an international scope.

By offering stimulation and guidance and by sharing experience, one community to another, there has been a steady growth in the people-to-people program which by the middle of this year had produced sister city relationships between 10 Florida communities and their Latin American counterparts, plus 4 more, established with cities in other parts of the free world.

The plan of operation is designed to draw citizens from all walks of life into active participation, creating a resource of varied civic, business and professional talents.

From the initial two-way visits between sister cities, there has developed a broad range of undertakings. In the field of education, Coral Gables supported the exchange of graduate fellowships between the Universities of Miami and Cartagena and for the summer, arranged 2-week exchanges of university students to provide a common ground upon which the young people of both communities might exchange ideas and viewpoints, learn to know each other and form lasting friendships based upon mutual trust and respect. Each community contributed to its sister hundreds of books on its history, culture, and way of life, for distribution to primary and secondary schools.

Cultural centers have been established and plazas have been dedicated in each community to its sister city. In the case of Coral Gables, its "Cartagena Plaza" utilized as motif a replica which it provided of the famous "Old Shoes" of Cartagena, made famous in a poem by one of its great writers.

The people-to-people committees of these two cities were instrumental in getting our State Department to create a binational cultural center in Cartagena.

The attribute of benevolence in people has expressed itself through sharing with the less fortunate such things as vehicles, wheelchairs, artificial limbs, crutches, food and clothing.

The typical social and professional groups existent in most communities have responded individually to this challenge to promote a better way of life for all through people-effort.

Medical doctors and groups of dentists have made trips to sister communities, offering instruction and demonstration of new methods and techniques, taking with them thousands of dollars worth of instruments, equipment, and medicines which they had procured for that purpose.

Sports clubs have arranged exchange visits of teams, Little League ball clubs and other popular events.

This great source, the productivity of people, has begun to be tapped. And throughout the development of the south Florida people-to-people program, valued and practical guidance and assistance have been forthcoming from the officers of our own governmental and civic entities such as Mark Bortman, chairman of the civic committee of the national people-to-people program; the U.S. Information Agency's Office of Private Cooperation; the American Municipal Association; and our own legislative representatives.

Each community has received the dedicated energies, time and experience of its civic leaders, through whose unselfish devotion, with the support and participation of each member, these committees are responding constructively to the challenge of our President to show "what you can do for your country." The Florida communities which have established sister city relationships are: Clearwater, Coral Gables, Fort Lauderdale, Hialeah, Hollywood, Homestead, Miami, Miami Beach, Orlando, Pensacola, Royal

Palm Beach, Sarasota, St. Petersburg and Tampa.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CUNNINGHAM (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana (at the request of Mr. BOGGS), for November 21 through December 2, on account of official business.

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia, for Monday and Tuesday next, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. FEIGHAN, for 5 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, for 1 hour, on tomorrow November 21, on the matter of the Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Co.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. DENTON in two instances and to include an article.

Mr. MICHEL and to include an article.

Mr. WHARTON in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD on S. 777.

Mr. GROSS to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter in the body of the RECORD on S. 777.

Mr. PELLY to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD on S. 777.

Mr. LIPSCOMB to revise and extend his remarks made during debate on S. 777.

Mr. CEDERBERG (at the request of Mr. HARVEY of Michigan) during debate on S. 777 and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia in two instances.

Mr. EDMONDSON in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HARVEY of Michigan) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BARRY.

Mr. MORSE in three instances.

Mr. DEVINE.

Mr. GUBSER.

Mr. DERWINSKI.

Mr. LIPSCOMB in two instances.

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. SHORT.

Mr. WEAVER.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH.

Mr. BROCK.

Mr. MOORE in two instances.

Mr. UTT.

Mr. JOHANSEN.

Mr. AYRES.

Mr. ROBISON in three instances.

Mr. NELSEN in two instances.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. BOB WILSON.

Mr. ALGER in three instances.

Mr. MACGREGOR.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BOGGS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ROONEY of New York.

Mr. McDOWELL in two instances.

Mr. HEALEY.

Mr. FASCELL in two instances.

Mr. GRABOWSKI in three instances.

Mr. COOLEY in two instances.

Mr. MURPHY of New York.

Mr. HULL.

Mr. MACDONALD in three instances.

Mr. DIGGS.

Mr. MONAGAN in two instances.

Mr. GIBBONS.

Mr. BOGGS in two instances.

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia in two instances.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution to amend section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954 to increase the amount available to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator for advances for planned public works; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, November 21, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1380. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting an index to his reports issued to the Congress, its committees, and Members during the fiscal years 1956 through 1963, as the result of his audits of various activities conducted by the Department of Defense and its component services; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1381. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a copy of the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of September 30, 1963, pursuant to Public Law 554, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1382. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "a bill to amend the Flood Control Act of 1962 with respect to the Bradley Lake project, Alaska"; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HOLIFIELD: Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. H.R. 8971. A bill to amend Public Law 88-72 to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy

Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 911). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 569. Resolution for consideration of S. 254, an act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia, as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building; without amendment (Rept. No. 912). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. THORNBERRY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 570. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 3742, a bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments; without amendment (Rept. No. 913). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 7152. A bill to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for 4 years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 914). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 9173. A bill for the relief of the Kenal School District, North Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9174. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose additional duties on cattle, beef, and veal imported each year in excess of the annual quotas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 9175. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Social Security Act to eliminate those provisions which restrict the right of a spouse or survivor to receive full benefits simultaneously under both acts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H.R. 9176. A bill to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe contract violations which warrant termination of soil bank contracts and the authority of State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees to impose civil penalties required by section 123 of the Soil Bank Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 9177. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 9178. A bill to amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 9179. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept the transfer of certain national forest lands in Cocke County, Tenn., for purposes of the Foothills Parkway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 9180. A bill to amend the act of August 28, 1950, enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 9181. A bill to establish penalties for misuse of feed made available for relieving distress or preservation and maintenance of foundation herds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRABOWSKI:

H.R. 9182. A bill to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act so as to extend to qualified schools of optometry and students of optometry those provisions thereof relating to student loan programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H.R. 9183. A bill to amend the provisions of section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for the exemption of certain terminal leases from penalties; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 9184. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to revise the pension program for World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. KEE:

H.R. 9185. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 with respect to the apportionment of the depletion allowance between parties to contracts for the extraction of minerals or the severance of timber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCINTIRE:

H.R. 9186. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make economic disaster loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 9187. A bill to prohibit the exportation of the flag of the United States in certain instances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 9188. A bill to amend the provisions of section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for the exemption of certain terminal leases from penalties; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 9189. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 with respect to the procedure for amending orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TAFT:

H.R. 9190. A bill to prohibit certain improper uses of official stationery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 9191. A bill to amend the St. Lawrence Seaway Act to provide that the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., shall not engage in publicity or promotional activities such as free or paid advertising; solicitation of cargoes; publication of ocean, rail, port, or motor carrier rate or service comparisons; or other activities that are actually or potentially disruptive to the flow of waterborne trade among ports in the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 9192. A bill to regulate the business of debt adjusting in the District of Columbia other than as an incident to the practice of law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LATTI:

H.R. 9193. A bill to prohibit any guarantee by the Export-Import Bank or any other agency of the Government of payment of obligations of Communist countries; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 9194. A bill to authorize the payment of certain claims for structural or other major defects in homes covered by Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages, and to require indemnification bonds in the case of certain new construction under Fed-

eral Housing Administration insured mortgages; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 9195. A bill to amend the Clayton Act by making section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act a part of the Clayton Act, in order to provide for governmental and private civil proceedings for violations of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS:

H.R. 9196. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 9197. A bill to amend the act of August 28, 1950, enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 9198. A bill to amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VAN PELT:

H.J. Res. 806. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 807. Joint resolution to provide for a study of needed Federal-aid highway programs for 10 years following the termination of the present interstate and defense highway program by requiring the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive investigation and study of highway traffic and needs based upon 20-year projection, and the changes determined necessary in the Federal-aid highway systems as a result thereof, and to report the results of such study and his recommendations for a 10-year highway program commencing June 30, 1972, to Congress; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 9199. A bill for the relief of CWO Stanley L. Harney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 9200. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Uberti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER (by request):

H.R. 9201. A bill for the relief of Capt. Charles H. Glassett, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 9202. A bill for the relief of Wlodzislaw Cielecki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GURNEY:

H.R. 9203. A bill for the relief of St. Anastasia's Church, Fort Pierce, Fla.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H.R. 9204. A bill for the relief of Miss Jessie E. Benton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 9205. A bill for the relief of Lina Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9206. A bill for the relief of Ibrahim Zeytinoglu, Zeynep Zeytinoglu, and Fatsun Zeytinoglu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9207. A bill for the relief of Julio Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Jan. 15, 1964
For actions of Jan. 14, 1964
88th-2nd; No. 6

CONTENTS

Balance of payments...6,19	Geothermal steam....18	Nomination.....7
Farm program.....1	Lands.....17	Prices.....11
Foreign currencies....2,13	Lumber.....10	Personnel.....2
Foreign trade.....12	Meat.....1	Poverty program.....4,15
		Prices.....11
		Public Law 480.....9,13
		Recreation.....16
		Republican policy.....5
		Research.....7
		Rice allotments.....8
		Surplus property.....14
		Tobacco.....3
		Wheat.....1,12
		Wool.....1

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to permit transfer of rice acreage history without transfer of land. Sen. Yarborough inserted Sen. McGovern's speech urging enactment of wheat legislation. Sen. Yarborough expressed concern over increased imports of wool. Sen. Williams (Del.) stated USDA employee involved in foreign currency smuggling in Egypt. Sen. Proxmire and others discussed current problems of the farmer. Sen. Humphrey inserted his speech to Farm Bureau on farm problems. Sen. Symington inserted letters critical of increased meat imports. Sens. Beall and Cooper urged further study of effects of smoking on health.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire reported on his recent tour of Wisc. farm areas, discussed various problems presently facing the farmer, urged enactment of his dairy bill, and discussed these matters with several other Senators.
pp. 357-65

Sen. Humphrey inserted his recent address to the Farm Bureau Federation discussing various aspects of the agricultural situation, including agricultural exports, Soviet farming, Public Law 480, wheat legislation, the Government's role in agriculture, cooperation among farm organizations, and political parties in formulating agricultural policy, activities of CCC, national food reserves, and establishment of a commission on Agricultural Policy and Rural Life. pp. 365-70

Sen. Symington inserted several letters he had received urging restrictions on meat imports and he expressed hope "that the administration will continue, as vigorously as possible, with its negotiations to get agreement

for reduction in the imports of meat and meat products to this country." p. 365

Sen. Yarborough inserted Sen. McGovern's speech to the National Wheat-growers Assoc. reviewing the current wheat situation and urging early enactment of a voluntary wheat certificate program. pp. 317-8

Sen. Yarborough inserted a statement by Edwin E. Marsh on behalf of the National Wool Growers Assoc. before the U. S. Tariff Commission opposing any further reductions in tariff duties on wool and wool products. pp. 318-20

2. FOREIGN CURRENCIES; PERSONNEL. Sen. Williams, Del., stated that an employee of this Department "working in the American Embassy in Cairo, was caught participating in a smuggling operation involving \$1.5 million of foreign currency," criticized the acceptance of the resignation of the employee "in lieu of pressing charges," and inserted correspondence of this Department, the State Department, and the Civil Service Commission on the matter. pp. 313-4
3. TOBACCO. Sen. Beall urged further study of the effects of smoking on health before final conclusions are reached, particularly in view of the possible adverse effects on tobacco farmers and the tobacco industry. p. 313
Sen. Cooper challenged statements that there is no evidence that filters in cigarettes have value and inserted his correspondence with the Surgeon General to clarify this point. pp. 327-8
4. POVERTY. Sen. Clark commended the "emphasis which President Johnson placed in his state of the Union message on the war against poverty," and inserted an article, "Each Fifth American's Plight." pp. 322-3
5. REPUBLICAN POLICY. Sen. Saltonstall inserted a report on the activities of the combined staffs of the Republican conference and the policy committee for calendar year 1963. pp. 345-6
6. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Sen. Symington expressed skepticism over reports of improvement in our balance of payments situation and contended that the U.S. "continues to lose its gold to other countries, down from \$24 billion in 1950 to some \$15.6 billion today." pp. 307-8
7. NOMINATION; RESEARCH. Received the nomination of Donald F. Hornig to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology. p. 371

HOUSE

8. RICE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment S. 1604, to eliminate the requirement that a producer transferring rice history acreage must also transfer any land owned by the producer to which any of such rice history acreage may be ascribed. A similar bill, H. R. 3742, was laid on the table. This bill will now be sent to the President (pp. 374, 393-8). A proposed amendment offered by Rep. Findley, to repeal the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to the transfer of rice acreage allotments, was declared not germane. (p. 397).
9. PUBLIC LAW 480. Received from the Agency for International Development a letter "relative to transmitting a copy of the Agency's reply to the Comptroller General of the U.S., which relates to a report...by the Comptroller General relating to Public Law 480." p. 408

Clancy	Johansen	O'Brien, N.Y.
Cohelan	Jonas	O'Hara, Mich.
Curtis	Kee	O'Konski
Daddario	Kelly	Olsen, Mont.
Dague	Keogh	Osmer
Dawson	Kluczynski	Patten
Denton	Laird	Pirnie
Derounian	Lankford	Powell
Diggs	Latta	Pucinski
Duncan	Lesinski	Randall
Edmondson	Libonati	Rhodes, Ariz.
Everett	Lindsay	Riehlman
Flynt	Lloyd	Rivers, Alaska
Fogarty	McCulloch	Rivers, S.C.
Frelinghuysen	McIntire	Rooney, Pa.
Fulton, Pa.	Macdonald	Roudebush
Garmatz	MacGregor	Roybal
Gary	Martin, Mass.	Schneebeli
Gill	Martin, Nebr.	Schwengel
Goodell	Mathias	Shriver
Grabowski	Mathsunaga	Smith, Iowa
Harsha	May	Steed
Harvey, Mich.	Michel	Stratton
Hays	Miller, N.Y.	Talcott
Hébert	Milliken	Thompson, N.J.
Herlong	Monagan	Ullman
Hoffman	Moorhead	Westland
Hollifield	Morse	White
Holland	Morton	Wickersham
Horan	Mosher	Wilson
Hosmer	Murray	Charles H.
Jarman	Norblad	Wright
Jensen	O'Brien, Ill.	Wydler

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 314 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN VESSEL CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 82) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to provide for the reimbursement of certain vessel construction expenses, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BONNER, ASHLEY, DOWNING, TOLLEFSON, and VAN PELT.

AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 594.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1153) to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making grants thereunder, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now in the bill and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the five-minute rule as an original bill. At the

conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] and at this time I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 594 provides for consideration of S. 1153, a bill to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making grants thereunder, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule with 2 hours of debate, making it in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The purpose of S. 1153 is to extend the authorization of Federal matching funds for airport development for 3 additional years until June 30, 1967.

The present law does not expire until June 30, 1964. However, in view of the change which was made at the time of the last extension of the act with regard to the manner of funding the Federal airport aid program through annual appropriations rather than through the contract or advance obligation authority which had prevailed theretofore, it is necessary to enact the authorization legislation at this time in order to provide the necessary leadtime.

The Federal airport law was enacted into law in 1946 to set up a program of Federal aid for the purpose of providing a system of public airports adequate to meet future needs of airport transportation throughout the Nation. The purpose was to develop a national plan for the orderly expansion of air transportation and to meet the needs which developed by reason of scientific advancement year by year. This Federal supervision of the Nation's air transportation contributes greatly to air safety but imposes certain conditions and restrictions which must be met by those receiving Federal matching funds. Public airports throughout the country which are not included in this supervision or planning are not eligible for Federal financial assistance. The great majority of public airports in this country have participated in the provisions of the Federal Airport Act.

Under the national airport plan as revised, the administrators requests for airport development are \$231 million for fiscal 1964, \$151 million for fiscal 1965, and \$178 million for fiscal 1966. During the 3-year extension which this legislation provides, the administrator intends to continue to assist those commercial airports entering the jet age, and to further the development of jet aviation airports. It also seeks to improve airport

transportation service through the encouragement of regional airports and also to improve airport safety through installation of improving lighting systems and other ground facilities.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 594, as the gentleman from Indiana said, provides for 2 hours of debate for the consideration of the bill S. 1153, the purpose of which legislation is to extend the authorization of Federal matching funds for airport development for 3 years until June 30, 1967.

The report sets forth about 10 changes that this bill will make. I think four of them should be called to your attention.

It does extend the time for Federal matching funds for airport development for 3 years until June 30, 1967.

The present law does not expire until June 30 of this year. It is necessary to enact this legislation in order to provide for the necessary leadtime.

The second change of importance is to continue the present annual authorization of appropriations to become available for obligation under grant agreement at the beginning of each of the fiscal years, June 30, 1965, June 30, 1966, and June 30, 1967.

Third, it does change existing law relating to a 50-percent Federal contribution to planning costs after a grant agreement for a specific project is entered into, to add provisions for grants for advance planning and engineering and increase the Federal contribution up to 66⅔ percent of the total estimated advance planning and engineering costs, rather than the 50 percent, as the law presently is.

The fourth change of importance is that it changes existing law relating to the matters concerning which the Administrator must satisfy himself as a condition to any grant to add the requirements that the project or advance planning and engineering proposal is not inconsistent with concurrent plans of public agencies for the development of the airport area, and that reasonable effort, including enactment of zoning laws, has been taken to restrict the use of land adjacent to the airport to activities compatible with airport operations.

In my opinion, this is the most important change. With the jet age now and all the residences around many of the large airports where there is considerable noise this will give the committee further opportunity to study those plans and see that they are consistent with local planning.

The cost of the present bill will continue on the same basis of \$75 million for each of the 3 years, or a total of \$225 million. There has been some comment that there may be \$200 million in the pipeline at the present time. Maybe this amount of money is not necessary, but that is what is called for.

There is certain new language in the bill commencing in line 21 on page 11 and continuing to line 8 on page 12.

This amendment was placed in the bill with the thought in mind of protecting our legislative branch from any possible encroachment by the executive.

I am further informed that due to the change which has unfortunately occurred recently possibly this language will be amended out. I wanted to call your attention to the fact that this amendment was placed in for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule and I have no requests for time.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 570 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3742) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of H.R. 3742, it shall be in order in the House to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 1604 and consider the same.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] 30 minutes, pending which, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 570 provides for consideration of H.R. 3742, a bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was amended by the 87th Congress to give express statutory effect to the succession of interest provisions which for several years had been included in the Department of Agriculture's regulations governing the establishment of farm rice acreage allotments in States and administrative areas in which such allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm. The amendment created an inequity in that it compelled the rice producer who owned the farm to which a part of his rice history might be ascribed to sell not only his rice-farming equipment, but also his

farm in order to quit the rice-producing business and pass on his rice history. On the other hand, the rice producer who owned no land in connection with his rice allotment, could get out of the rice-producing business and transfer his history by selling his rice-producing equipment. This amendment would do away with this inequity and put both types of rice producers on the same basis.

There would not be any additional cost to the Government as the result of the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 570.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is this a bill dealing with the purchase or with the trading of allotments?

Mr. SISK. No, as I understand it, it does not deal with that. It deals with the situation that might develop when a man, for example, decides to get out of the business of producing rice and it deals with the way in which he might dispose of his allotment.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any safeguard against the type of operation by that famous Texan—Billie Sol—what was his name?

Mr. SISK. The gentleman is probably more familiar with that case than I am.

Mr. GROSS. Is there any safeguard against that kind of operation in this bill?

Mr. SISK. I might say to my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa, it is my understanding that there are ample safeguards in the law and there is nothing that is dealt with in this particular bill, which actually is an amendment to the law, which would open the door to or permit such action as occurred in the case to which, I believe, the gentleman is referring.

Mr. GROSS. I want to be sure, because so far as I know, no one has ever really gotten to the bottom of the Billie Sol deal and strangely enough, I do not know why, but I want to be sure in passing any further legislation on this subject that we do not create a fertile field for another Billie Sol to operate—in Texas or anywhere else, for that matter.

Mr. SISK. I agree completely with the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, as stated by the gentleman from California, House Resolution 570 provides an open rule with 1 hour of debate for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3742.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of saving time, the statement made by the gentleman from California and his explanation of the bill, is precisely as I understand the bill, and I associate myself with his remarks and will not take the time to repeat any of it here.

In addition thereto, however, I would like to call the Members' attention to

page 5 of the committee report where some opposing views are set forth by two Members of the House and five different opposition statements are made therein.

I would like to call one of them specifically to your attention, and that is item No. 4 which states:

4. This bill would compound the legislative error made 2 years ago. At that time H.R. 9013 was enacted, giving statutory blessing to an administrative policy which separates the right to grow rice from a particular parcel of land, and permits the testamentary disposition of this right or, under some circumstances, its transfer and sale to other rice producers.

Before H.R. 9013 was enacted, the right to grow rice could be carried around in the farmer's pocket. After enactment, this right could be sold by producers who were tenants. The bill now before the House would extend this right of sale to producers who own the land.

If the trend indicated in this bill continues, we can expect to see the right to grow commodities bought and sold like the commodities themselves with Uncle Sam serving as chief broker. What is done in rice may well become the precedent for other crops.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule and I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1153), to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making grants thereunder, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 1153, with Mrs. SULLIVAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairman, I am very glad, as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to recommend today to the House the extension of the Federal Airport Construction Act.

As is true of many other Members of Congress, I have lived with this program for a good number of years—as a matter of fact, since the inception of the program in 1946.

I do not believe there is any question in the mind of anyone as to the contribution the program has made to air transportation and to the transportation system of the United States. I do not believe there is any question in the mind of anybody as to whether we should continue to have commercial air transporta-

Harding	Moss	Sheppard
Hardy	Multer	Shipley
Harris	Murphy, Ill.	Short
Harrison	Murphy, N.Y.	Sibal
Healey	Natcher	Sickles
Heckler	Nedzi	Sikes
Hempill	Nelsen	Siler
Henderson	Nix	Sisk
Hoeven	O'Hara, Ill.	Skubitz
Horton	Olson, Minn.	Slack
Huddleston	O'Neill	Smith, Calif.
Hull	Ostertag	Smith, Va.
Ichord	Passman	Springer
Jennings	Patman	Staebler
Joelson	Ratten	Stafford
Johnson, Calif.	Pelly	Staggers
Johnson, Pa.	Pepper	Stephens
Johnson, Wis.	Perkins	Stinson
Jones, Ala.	Pickle	Stubblefield
Jones, Mo.	Pike	Sullivan
Karsten	Pilcher	Taft
Karsh	Pillion	Taylor
Kastenmeier	Poage	Teague, Calif.
Keith	Poff	Teague, Tex.
Kilgore	Pool	Thomas
King, N.Y.	Price	Thompson, Tex.
Kirwan	Purcell	Thomson, Wis.
Knox	Quie	Toll
Kornegay	Quillen	Tollerson
Kunkel	Rains	Trimble
Kyl	Reid, Ill.	Tuck
Landrum	Reid, N.Y.	Tupper
Langen	Reifel	Tuten
Latta	Reuss	Udall
Leggett	Rhodes, Pa.	Utt
Lennon	Rich	Van Deerlin
Lipscomb	Rivers, S.C.	Vanik
Long, La.	Roberts, Ala.	Van Pelt
Long, Md.	Roberts, Tex.	Vinson
McClory	Robison	Waggonner
McDade	Rogers, Colo.	Walhauser
McDowell	Rogers, Fla.	Watson
McFall	Rogers, Tex.	Watts
McLoskey	Roosevelt	Weaver
Madden	Roudebush	Weitner
Mahon	Roush	Westland
Mailliard	Rumsfeld	Whalley
Marsh	Ryan, Mich.	Wharton
Martin, Calif.	Ryan, N.Y.	Whitener
Matthews	St. George	Whitten
Meador	St Germain	Widnall
Mills	St. Onge	Williams
Minish	Saylor	Willis
Minshall	Schadeberg	Wilson, Ind.
Monagan	Schenck	Winstead
Montoya	Schweiker	Wyman
Moore	Scott	Young
Morgan	Secrest	Younger
Morris	Selden	Zablocki
Mosher	Senner	

NAYS—11

Abele	Betts	Harvey, Ind.
Ashbrook	Curtis	Kilburn
Beermann	Gross	Snyder
Bennett, Mich.	Hall	

NOT VOTING—123

Addabbo	Hawkins	Morse
Alger	Hays	Morton
Anderson	Hébert	Murray
Aspinall	Herlong	Norblad
Auchincloss	Hoffman	O'Brien, Ill.
Baring	Holifield	O'Brien, N.Y.
Barry	Holland	O'Hara, Mich.
Bass	Horan	O'Konski
Bell	Hosmer	Olson, Mont.
Brown, Calif.	Hutchinson	Osmers
Broyhill, N.C.	Jarman	Philbin
Buckley	Jensen	Pirnie
Cameron	Johansen	Powell
Carey	Jonas	Pucinski
Cederberg	Kee	Randall
Clancy	Kelly	Rhodes, Ariz.
Cohelan	Keogh	Riehlman
Daddario	King, Calif.	Rivers, Alaska
Daniels	Kluczynski	Rodino
Dawson	Laird	Rooney, N.Y.
Dent	Lankford	Rooney, Pa.
Denton	Lesinski	Rosenthal
Diggs	Libonati	Rostenkowski
Donohue	Lindsay	Roybal
Duncan	Lloyd	Schneebell
Edmondson	McCulloch	Schwengel
Everett	McIntire	Shriver
Fino	McMillan	Smith, Iowa
Fogarty	Macdonald	Steed
Frelinghuysen	MacGregor	Stratton
Fulton, Pa.	Martin, Mass.	Talcott
Garmatz	Martin, Nebr.	Thompson, La.
Gary	Mathias	Thompson, N.J.
Gill	Matsunaga	Ullman
Gonzalez	May	White
Goodell	Michel	Wickersham
Grabowski	Miller, Calif.	Wilson, Bob
Griffiths	Miller, N.Y.	Wilson,
Halleck	Milliken	Charles H.
Harsha	Moorhead	Wright
Harvey, Mich.	Morrison	Wylder

So the bill was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Fulton.	Mr. Rivers of Alaska with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Jonas.	Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Anderson.	Mr. Philbin with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Osmers.	Mr. Donohue with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Miller of New York.	Mr. Buckley with Mr. Fino.
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Miller of New York.	Mr. Carey with Mr. Broyhill of North Carolina.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Auchincloss.	Mr. Daniel with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Miller of California with Mrs. May.	Mr. Daddario with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Rodino with Mr. McIntire.	Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Mathias.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Alger.	Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Bob Wilson.	Mr. Stratton with Mr. Hutchinson.
Mr. Daniel with Mr. Riehlman.	Mr. King of California with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Frelinghuysen.	Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Johansen.
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Mathias.	Mr. Gary with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.	Mr. Holifield with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. Hutchinson.	Mr. Morrison with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Laird.	Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Johansen.	Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Gary with Mr. McCulloch.	Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Cederberg.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Michel.	Mr. Denton with Mr. Schwengel.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Norblad.	Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. O'Konski.	Mr. Cameron with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Bell.	Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Jensen.
Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Cederberg.	Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. Denton with Mr. Schwengel.	Mr. Everett with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.	Mr. Hays with Mr. Morse.
Mr. Cameron with Mr. Hosmer.	Mr. Grabowski with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Jensen.	Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. MacGregor.	Mr. Lankford with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Everett with Mr. Harsha.	Mr. Libonati with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Morse.	Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Clancy.
Mr. Grabowski with Mr. Goodell.	Mr. Gill with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Hoffman.	Mr. Holland with Mr. Wylder.
Mr. Lankford with Mr. Pirnie.	Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Barry.
Mr. Libonati with Mr. Morton.	Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Shriver.
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Clancy.	Mr. Ullman with Mr. Schneebell.
Mr. Gill with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.	Mr. White with Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Holland with Mr. Wylder.	Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Barry.	Mr. Herlong with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey.
Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Shriver.	Mr. Wright with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Ullman with Mr. Schneebell.	Mr. Bass with Mr. Baring.
Mr. White with Mr. Dawson.	Mr. Jarman with Mrs. Kee.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Hawkins.	Mr. Steed with Mr. Murray.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey.	Mr. Randall with Mr. Roybal.
Mr. Wright with Mr. McMillan.	Mr. Duncan with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Bass with Mr. Baring.	Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Wickersham.
Mr. Jarman with Mrs. Kee.	Mr. O'Hara of Michigan with Mr. Charles H. Wilson.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Murray.	Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Olson of Minnesota.
Mr. Randall with Mr. Roybal.	Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Smith of Iowa.
Mr. Duncan with Mr. Diggs.	
Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Wickersham.	
Mr. O'Hara of Michigan with Mr. Charles H. Wilson.	
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Olson of Minnesota.	
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Smith of Iowa.	

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 1153) to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making grants thereunder, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment and request a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following members of the conference committee: Messrs. HARRIS, WILLIAMS, FRIEDEL, MACDONALD, JARMAN, HEMPHILL, BENNETT of Michigan, SPRINGER, DEVINE, and SIBAL.

RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3742) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 3742, with Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, H.R. 3742, was introduced almost a year ago by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON]. It seeks to amend the present law in order to bring about equity and to remove some inconsistencies in the present law and to have the law apply to all holders of rice allotments in the same manner.

The bill is not a very difficult bill to understand. While I would not want to oversimplify it, I might explain that in some areas, particularly in the State of Texas, the rice allotments are made to an individual rather than to the land. Therefore, they are sometimes referred to as "hip pocket" allotments. A tenant with his rice machinery will lease land and will move from one area to another from year to year, or after 2 or 3 years. But the thing I want to point out is that the allotment there is not with the land, it is with the individual.

The present law provides that if a producer in a State in which farm rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm permanently withdraws from rice production, his rice history acreage may be transferred to another producer or producers who have had previous rice-producing experience, provided certain conditions are met, among them being that the transferee must acquire the entire farming operation pertaining to rice, and so forth.

What happens is that the present law has been interpreted by some of the attorneys of the Department of Agriculture to mean that if a holder of the rice allotment is also the owner of the land on which he is producing the rice for which he has this "hip pocket" allotment, if he seeks to transfer that, he must not only transfer his equipment but he must also transfer the land.

Again, the person who has an allotment and who does not own land may

transfer and sell his equipment. So all we are trying to do in this bill, and I think it is rather simple, is to put the landowners, and that would probably be not more than 10 percent of the people who are producing rice in the State of Texas at this time, on the same basis and give them the same privilege we have extended to the tenants who want to transfer their allotments.

I take this time to call attention to the opposing views in the report of the committee. I have read the opposing views, which are signed by two members of the minority on our committee. Frankly, I find very little in their opposing views which pertains to this bill here today. They make a lot of statements which are high sounding. They say:

Acreage controls encroach on individual liberty, specifically on freedom-of-choice planting. Liberty is everybody's business.

Those are some of the statements made in the opposing views. Actually, they do not have anything in the world to do with the bill we are discussing here today. We are not here today voting on whether you like the farm program or do not like the farm program, or whether you like allotments or do not like allotments. What we are trying to do is improve the system and bring about equity. That is all we propose to do.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, this bill is an example of what might be termed the glacial legislative process. We start out with an objective—for example the control of rice production in this country in order to benefit rice producers. Then little by little over the years we retreat from that position of control. We make exceptions—and one exception leads to another.

This bill reminds me of the cotton bill which was before us not too long ago. In an effort to help the cotton farmer, we supported prices on the domestic market. To protect his foreign market for cotton, we subsidized exports. But this put textile firms at a disadvantage, so in order to rectify the inequity to them caused by this subsidy to the cotton farmers and to the exporters, we had to jack up another corner of the cotton barn and that is what I call the glacial legislative process. We start out with a firm position, trying to control farms and farmers, and then one by one we make exceptions and back away.

Two years ago we passed a bill, H.R. 9013. The effect of that bill was to give legislative stature or sanction to administrative action that had been followed for several preceding years. Under that bill, the disposition of rice allotments was permitted in four circumstances:

First. If the producer died or was declared incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Second. The producer withdraws in whole or in a part from rice production in favor of a son, son-in-law or grandson or nephew.

Third. The producer permanently withdraws from rice production.

Fourth. A partnership is dissolved.

Now this was a very important step to take because it gave statutory blessing to the principle of separating the right to grow a commodity from a particular parcel of land.

In this way the rice allotments, which already could be carried around in the farmer's pocket, could be willed to anyone and in some circumstances sold to other rice producers.

At this point, I might call attention to the situation in tobacco land or at least the situation in tobacco land that existed prior to the announcement of the past weekend. Here, too, was a commodity under very careful and strict Government control intended to benefit the tobacco farmer. Under this program, the right to grow tobacco was parceled out and attached to land and it became a matter of great dollar value. Tobacco land in some areas will sell as much as \$3,000 an acre more than the same land without a tobacco allotment.

So you can see that Government action in establishing acreage control programs has the effect of building into the soil itself a brandnew value—a thing of considerable value—representing the right to grow the commodity.

I think it is wise for us to bear in mind that those who have sponsored a bill in the past 2 or 3 years under which tobacco allotments could be leased, very stoutly insisted they would never permit tobacco allotments to be sold. They saw a danger in the selling of tobacco allotments. Yet, here in rice allotments we are giving legislative stature to this principle permitting the sale of the right to grow a commodity independently of the commodity itself.

If the trend indicated in this bill continues, we could soon expect to see the selling of rice allotments, with Uncle Sam acting as the chief broker. To me that is a strange development in this land of freedom.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The gentleman does not mean to leave the impression with this House that what he is talking about does not exist in the law today, does he? In other words, this bill would not change that part of the law.

Mr. FINDLEY. This bill would apply only to the rights of people who own land to which rice allotments are attached.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. But the person who does own some land can sell an allotment now, is that correct?

Mr. FINDLEY. The gentleman is quite correct.

I pointed out earlier that rice is handled in a manner different from tobacco, but there are similarities. One of the similarities involves the fact that the Government in both cases has attempted to establish an allotment program.

In the case of rice the allotments have been granted in some circumstances and in some States to the individual, but in other circumstances and in the same States the allotments also have been

made a part of the land itself. Were it not for this fact, we would not have the bill before us today.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Will the gentleman inform the House that none of the allotments we are speaking of today are attached to the land at all? These allotments are not to be attached to the land, and we are proposing nothing in the bill which would affect an allotment attached to the land. We would deal only with an allotment given to the individual.

Mr. FINDLEY. We are dealing here with allotments which attach to the land in the respect that they are in the hands only of landowners.

I believe the distinction the gentleman makes is not to the point of this bill, because were there this distinction which he seeks to make, we would not have a need for the bill before us today.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I believe the gentleman is confused, himself, if he will yield for a minute.

Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. What we are talking about are rice allotments in Texas which are given to the individual. It happens that some individuals who have rice allotments do own land. What we are trying to do is to give the fellow who happens to own land the same privilege to do with his rice allotment what the tenant may do with his. That is all the bill would do.

Mr. FINDLEY. What the tenant was granted the right to do in the bill of 2 years ago.

That is why I say it is unwise for us to compound a legislative error. What we should be doing today is rescinding the action of 2 years ago, so that no rice allotment owner could sell or will or otherwise dispose of the right to grow rice independent of the land itself.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. If the gentleman will introduce a bill to do that, we can consider it on its merits. That has not been considered in the committee. No amendment to do that was offered to the committee. No legislation to do that has been proposed.

What we are arguing today is to provide equity in the situation.

We can save a lot of time if we confine our arguments to the bill before us and not get into the general area of what the gentleman is talking about. The gentleman is talking about something not in the bill, which cannot be in the bill.

Mr. FINDLEY. I say to the gentleman that he will have an opportunity, along with other Members of this body, to vote for or against an amendment which I shall offer. The effect of the amendment would be to rescind the action of 2 years ago, which clarified the right of tenants holding rice allotments to sell the right to grow rice.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I should like time to ask the gentleman whether he contends that any rice allotment which is attached to land by reason of a person being the owner of that land

should remain with the land in perpetuity and never be transferred.

Mr. FINDLEY. If the gentleman will permit me to reply, I personally believe our whole allotment program is unwise. It is unfortunate that we have ever had this development in our country of assigning the right to grow commodities either to land or to individuals. If we are to have assigned a right to grow, I believe it would be wise for us to keep it as a part and parcel of the land and not to separate it from the land.

In other words, I think it is unwise for us to see the right to grow a commodity become a thing of value separate and distinct from real estate and bought and sold just like the real estate or the commodity itself.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I do not want to discuss the allotment philosophy with you. I am not qualified for this. But I am qualified on a discussion of rice, because the first place in America a row of rice was ever grown was South Carolina. It is the most romantic story you every heard—"How rice began in America." It is a fantastic story. We want to revive our industry down there. If we permit this rice to die with ownership of the land, the industry will never be revived. It will disappear from the face of the earth and you will not have any diversification. The philosophy of diversification is that of my farmers and yours going from cotton to soybeans or whatever it is. Under your reasoning, we could not have this. But to permit an industry to continue is what I am talking about. This is an industry that has been going on from time immemorial, and according to your line of reasoning we would be destructive of this industry. As families die out and land changes hands, the rice culture would go too. I am sure the gentleman does not want to do this.

Mr. FINDLEY. The people in the tobacco areas are not complaining about that.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I am not talking about tobacco. I never use tobacco.

Mr. FINDLEY. If the gentleman will yield and permit me to respond to his comments, the effect of these bills such as we passed 2 years ago and this one which is before us now is to weaken the controls of the rice program. To that extent the objectives of the program and indirectly the rice farmers themselves and the rice industry are not in as healthy a condition as one might like to have it. For example, I believe the gentleman will agree with me when I state this as a fact, that approximately 75 to 80 percent of all the U.S. rice exports are given away and disposed of under the Public Law 480 program. We have no real substantial cash market for rice abroad. Perhaps one of the reasons for that is the same reason that cotton is today in trouble. Our control program caused an artificially high price and priced rice out of the world market and, to some extent perhaps, out of the do-

mestic grain market and caused it to get into deeper and deeper problems.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. This is a very involved thing and it may well have something to do with world markets and gold balances, but you may well destroy rice in an area, and I know you would not want to do this. Rice is the most wonderful food you can eat next, of course, to grits. Rice is the finest thing on earth to eat. I know what I am talking about, because we eat more rice in my district than in any place on earth this side of China. I know something about it. We want to revive it in our area, and according to your line of reasoning we could never revive it. The Agriculture Department is not going to increase the amount but if you have a piece of paper in your pocket and do not want to plant, then let some one who does, that would be beneficial. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON] thinks this amendment will keep this thing going. I respectfully submit you are just a little bit wrong on this.

Mr. FINDLEY. The gentleman ought to back up and make sure he is seeing the forest as well as the trees and seeing what is happening to the rice industry in this country. Perhaps as an example we could take soybeans and corn. Producers of these crops have said clearly they do not want mandatory controls.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. You can say the same thing about butter and cheese if you wanted to.

Mr. FINDLEY. Yes. The effect of the Government program of price supports has gotten us into trouble.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. But you are picking on an infinitesimal crop today and I know you do not mean to hurt us. All we want is to get along the best way we can.

Mr. FINDLEY. To tell you the truth, I am trying to represent the best interests of the rice farmers and the taxpayers as well, because this is a program carried on at considerable Government expense. If we are going to have a control program, we ought to restrain those who have a self-interest involved from seeking these little loopholes that tend to defeat the effect of the program.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. The allotment stays there.

Mr. FINDLEY. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me if allotments become more freely transferable and pass from one pocket to another, so to speak, they acquire a greater value and are more apt to be utilized to the fullest extent.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. DOLE].

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to obtain information, I understand the difference between the rice allotment, and the wheat and tobacco allotments is that the wheat allotment goes with the land, while the rice allotment is more or less a personal thing and goes with the person. If we can separate the allotment from the person in rice areas why cannot we do it in wheat areas by separation of the allotment from the land. Is there any practical reason why this should not be done?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman addressing that question to me?

Mr. DOLE. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I do not profess to be an authority as contrasted to the gentleman from Kansas. I am sure he is more familiar with wheat legislation than I could ever be. But I would like it if we could confine our arguments today to this particular bill. We are not dealing with wheat here. We are not dealing with tobacco, we are not dealing with any other crops. We are dealing with a very simple thing that is confined to a very small area. I was hoping that we could close the general debate very shortly, have the amendments offered if there are any to be offered, debate those on their merits, and confine our arguments to the bill. This bill is important only to a very small area. It is, of course, an important bill.

I am not going to argue whether we should do this or that for some other crop. That is not what we are discussing here today. We are only talking about one thing, the personal rice allotment that is confined to the farm. We want to be consistent and have the same law apply in the same area. That is all we are trying to do with this bill.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct a misstatement of fact that I made a minute ago. I suggested that about 75 or 80 percent of our total U.S. exports of rice went out under Public Law 480 program. My figure was a little bit high. In the fiscal year 1963, 58 percent or approximately 60 percent of our rice exports went out under Public Law 480. But it does underscore the point that I was trying to make, that we do not have a healthy export market in rice despite the fact that we subsidize exports. Also I would like to add a fact or two about the cost of the rice program to the taxpayers and relate that cost to the value of the rice crop in this country. It is a small item. It involves few farmers. But the fact is that very few people know what is going on and I think this is a good time to bring out a few facts. In the fiscal year 1963, for example, the cost of the rice program was \$159 million. The value of the rice crop for that same period was \$350 million. So the cost to the taxpayers was approximately one-half of the total value of the crop. Definitely this is of importance to every American taxpayer.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. I think this is important because, as I understand, rice is one of the five basic commodities. I understand, too, that only around 1,500 people are interested in rice production and something like 1.5 million acres are involved. Nevertheless, it is important to farmers in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, California and, perhaps, other States. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] just mentioned how important it was to his area. I want to point out to the gentleman that this is the only crop to have this type of allotment; is that true?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. That is true. The gentleman talks about the cost of the program and all of these other matters which have nothing at all to do with this bill, because the passage or the failure of this bill will not affect the cost of the program one iota. Let us try to confine ourselves to the bill. Let us get it over with, one way or another.

Mr. DOLE. I thought the gentleman might have some estimate of the value of an acre allotment compared with the value of an acre of land.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I do not think that has anything at all to do with the bill we are talking about. The value of the allotment does not enter into this at all. What we are talking about is the fact you have allotments to individuals who own land. We are saying that all of the allotments to individuals should be treated the same way. That is all we are trying to do.

Mr. DOLE. The gentleman will recall that last year we had up for consideration House Joint Resolution 192 before the committee. I supported that proposition. At that time we were concerned about traffic in rice allotments. In fact, that bill that took several farmers off the hook, as they were involved innocently in something that caused them considerable trouble.

The Secretary of Agriculture wrote a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], in which he stated:

In order to prevent traffic in producer rice acreage allotments, the regulations governing the determination of farm rice acreage allotments have always provided that a producer may not allocate his producer allotment to a farm unless he will be engaged in the production of rice on the farm.

That letter is dated March 25, 1963. This is only January 1964. So less than a year ago there was some importance attached to whether this sort of a "floating" allotment or a hip pocket allotment, and what the value of the allotment was, we had evidence before our committee that some farmers had made deals with ASC personnel. They acquired acreage allotments illegally in some instances for just one or two reasons. The reasons were to speculate or produce more rice. The value does have a direct effect then in this bill before us today. I supported the bill last year and would like to support this one, but do feel we are entitled to know what the value of a 1-acre allotment is compared to the value of an acre of land—the value of the allotment compared to the value of the land.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. I have no information on that all.

Mr. DOLE. Another measure enacted 2 years ago provided a tenant could sell his allotment if he retired from rice production. He could sell the equipment. Does this one provide the owner of the land can retire and sell his allotment.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. I think the gentleman is confused on the whole thing. The ownership of the land on which the hip-pocket allotment is being sold has nothing to do with this. What we are trying to do is straighten out that

very confusion in the basic legislation. They required the sales of land on which the history acreage may be ascribed. This acreage history is not ascribable to the hand, that which was found in a bill pertaining to the farming of cotton, as I remember it. It would apply to that and, rather than to get into a hassle over that verbiage we left it in, but with the understanding it would not complicate the bill before us today.

The lawyers, however, after they began to operate under the law of 2 years ago, got into a difference of opinion among themselves and they said that we ought to pass the bill which is before us in order to clarify it.

May I invite to your attention that all that would be done by this bill and its predecessor would be to give statutory effect to something that has been going on administratively for many years. So we change nothing here. It does not cost anybody 5 cents. It will not increase the production of rice. We are clarifying a misunderstanding as to this matter. That is all there is to it. All of these other things may be taken up at a proper time, but I cannot feel that this is the time.

Mr. DOLE. The gentleman does not believe value has any direct relationship to the bill before us? In other words, the value of the allotment is meaningless so far as this bill is concerned?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. I feel very strongly it is irrelevant.

Mr. DOLE. Not pertinent to this subject matter?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. The fact there has been confusion between ownership of the land and ownership of the allotment has resulted in this bill, so the fact the confusion exists shows at least in the minds of some people that a relationship between the allotments and real estate does exist. Therefore, we have the bill before us today. It gives a valuable opportunity to help clarify this. That is why I intend to offer an amendment which would rescind the unwise action taken 2 years ago.

Mr. DOLE. It is my understanding this would place the owner-operator who retires from the production of rice on the same footing we thought was provided for the tenant who retires from the production of rice. Is that not right?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. That is not exactly correct. I think where the whole difficulty and misunderstanding lies is this. The gentleman from Illinois has stated the question correctly when he said that we are trying to correct the misunderstanding. When we read the present law, it says the transferee must acquire the entire farming operation pertaining to rice, including all production and harvesting equipment, any irrigation equipment not permanently attached to the land, and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice history acreage may be ascribed.

Actually, there is no rice history ascribed to the land in Texas, which we

are talking about, so therefore it should not be necessary for the man transferring the rice allotment to have to transfer his land with it. That is all this bill seeks to do. That is the whole problem here today.

I think if the gentleman will read the present law and will read the report it will be clear that we are merely trying to interpret this law. Some lawyers would interpret this by saying there is no rice history ascribed to the land so he is not affected. Some other lawyers might say about this man who has the rice allotment and who owns the land that he has been growing this rice on the land he owns, therefore, he has to sell his land with the machinery. That was not the intention of the law at all. That is all this bill attempts to do. It affects very few people. It is merely a matter of equity. That is all we are trying to provide here.

Mr. FINDLEY. If the arguments of the gentleman from Missouri are sound, there is absolutely no need for this bill today.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. To clear up the confusion, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know about that, but in 1915, 1916, and 1917 when I was in the Army they fed me so much rice that I have not had the heart to look at any rice since. Will this affect the production of rice?

Mr. DOLE. It is comparable to the boiled peanuts question. Eat at your own risk.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. I should like to ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES] a question. On page 2 of the report there is a letter from the Department of Agriculture. I was wondering who this anonymous character is who wrote the letter but did not sign the letter.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I am sorry I cannot answer that question. I would say this, that we had the Department at the hearings. This letter also appeared in the hearings. It was endorsed and referred to by the gentleman representing the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, if it is agreeable to the other side, I am willing to call the general debate concluded and have the bill read for amendment at this time, unless there is any objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. I have no further requests for time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the legislation before us seeks only to right what has proven to be a legislative misunderstanding. It should be attractive to the Congress if for no other reason than that it costs no money, adds no acreage and no production. It has the blessing of the Department of Agriculture.

The basic legislation was passed in this body by unanimous consent; and this corrective legislation which is before you

today passed the other body by unanimous consent some months ago.

When the committee was considering it, there was no objection raised; and as I read the report of the committee and as I note the opposing views, it impresses me that the opposition is to the farm program as a whole rather than to this measure which seeks only to cure an inequity and which applies to a small segment, perhaps not over 10 percent, of the rice producers in California, Texas, South Carolina, and parts of Louisiana.

The basic legislation which passed in 1962 provides that if a rice producer permanently withdraws from the business, he may transfer his acreage history to another producer or producers provided he sells his entire rice farming equipment and any irrigation not permanently attached to the land. The difficulty arises over the further provision that he must sell any land to which the production of rice is ascribed. In the States concerned, the allotment is not ascribed to the land and so confusion exists over the wording which found its way into Public Law 412 of the 87th Congress.

To give you an example of just one inequity which the present situation has developed, let us take the example of a farmer who owns 1,000 acres of rice land and who has, himself, a 100-acre allotment to which he has become entitled to farm on some piece of land other than his own. Then suppose he decides to move this 100 acres on to his own property and to rent to 9 other farmers 100 acres each. Anyone of the nine others can go out of the rice business merely by disposing of his allotment according to Public Law 412 but the man who happens to own the piece of land involved has to sell the land.

This was never intended in the original legislation. It is not the wish of the Department of Agriculture. It creates a manifest hardship on the landowner; and should most certainly be corrected.

That is all that is involved in this legislation—simply the correction of an error.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to give my wholehearted support to H.R. 3742. This bill would return an element of free enterprise to the field of rice production. It would permit producers no longer interested in raising rice to transfer their allotments to persons who do wish to raise rice, but would no longer require them to also sell the land involved with these allotments. In effect, the land and the allotment would no longer be indelibly attached to each other.

This bill is of great significance to the South Carolina low country. At one time, Charleston was the rice center of the Nation. Indeed, rice production began in Charleston. The first field of rice in America was planted there and, for many years, rice planting was an eminently successful business in that area.

In later years, other businesses replaced rice in the low country. But the potential remains. There are those in my district who wish to revive rice planting near Charleston; they feel that it will be a million-dollar business. But first, they must be able to purchase these

now-unused rice allotments—allotments which are presently attached to lands which the owners do not wish to sell and the prospective producers do not wish to buy. H.R. 3742 would remedy this situation to the satisfaction of all concerned.

I am sure the problem I have just outlined is not confined to the Carolina low country alone; it is found wherever rice is—or was—raised. H.R. 3742 is the answer. I urge all Members to support its passage.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Chairman, the bill before you authored by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. CLARK THOMSON], should generate no debate because it is a measure that helps the little man and costs the Government and taxpayers nothing.

If you are going to assume the unrealistic attitude that you disfavor all supply-management programs and you do not want any program improved to give growers more freedom at no taxpayers' expense, then close your ears and vote against this bill.

On the other hand if you think it was right back in 1938 that rather than give an allotment to a feudal rice landlord that the allotment in fact be given to the tenant, then you should support this bill.

As you recall we are currently supporting six crops: Feed grains, wheat, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and rice.

CCC losses for the period 1954 to date:
Corn, \$2.2 billion, CCC losses, 10 years.
Wheat, \$1.4 billion, CCC losses, 10 years.

Grain sorghum, \$604 million, CCC losses, 10 years.

Cotton, \$1.3 billion, CCC losses, 10 years.

Rice—rough, \$964,000, CCC losses, 1962–63.

Projected losses on all commodities for the current year are \$995 million.

In rice we determined in 1938 that it was to the advantage of the entire country that we not overplant this commodity.

Rice represents a potentially surplus commodity when supply management has been successful.

First. Costs have been minimal.

Second. We are planting 98 percent of the allotments.

Third. We have protected the little tenants.

The current bill would further protect the tenant because it would allow him to buy an allotment without being saddled with an expensive land purchase. (Rice land is extremely expensive.) Twenty-five years of operation has set no precedent for other commodities.

Today, as a result of the 87th Congress legislation, if a landowner-producer wants to get out of rice production he can first, die and his allotment is severed from the land and goes to his family; second, he can sever a portion of his allotment and give it to members of his family; third, he can break up a partnership; or, fourth, he can sell his whole allotment, his equipment, and land.

If he has no family he cannot retire from rice unless he dies or gets rid of his farm. A tenant has this flexibility

and so should the landlord. Many landlords have two kinds of allotments—some affixed to the land and some not so. The rules should be made uniform.

As a practical matter it is better many times to rotate rice land, and this is another reason to support this bill.

At the present time in my State the only way for a new farmer to get into rice is to: first, buy a whole farm; second, buy a tenant allotment and lease; and, third, obtain a new farmer 30-acre allotment. I believe farmers in the last two categories should be encouraged and thus I would ask your support for this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412, is amended in paragraph (3), clause (i) thereof by adding immediately following the word "acquire" the language "except for land," and by striking out the language "and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FINDLEY: On page 1, line 5, strike lines 5 through 9 and insert in lieu thereof the words "is hereby repealed".

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is not germane to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FINDLEY. Yes; I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the title of the bill makes it clear that it is to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice allotments. The amendment that I have offered simply changes the subsection which is a part of the section dealing with the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee). The Chair is ready to rule.

According to section 2949 of Cannon's Rule of Procedure, I read:

To a bill amending a law in one particular, an amendment repealing the law is not germane.

The Chair rules that the amendment is not germane.

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as a city representative I am somewhat lost in this maze of Alice in Wonderland farm legislation. But something struck me as I read on page 2 of the report on H.R. 3742 the letter from the anonymous representative of the Department of Agriculture in which it appears that one reason for this bill is to permit some owners of rice producing land to sell their land for urban expan-

sion for which it is more valuable. At the same time the owner would be able to sell his rice acreage allotment and put other land into the production of this commodity. I just wonder if by the great expansion of the Space program in the State of Texas we have not twice enriched the rice producers. Does this mean mounting surpluses at the expense of the taxpayers when the sale of land for nonfarm purposes could otherwise curtail production?

Mr. Chairman, I have very serious questions about the whole philosophy of this program.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Davis of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3742) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments, pursuant to House Resolution 570, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 570, I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1604) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412, is amended in paragraph (3), clause (1) thereof, by adding immediately following the word "acquire" the language "except for land," and by striking out the language "and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H.R. 3742, was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 3742, to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to the

transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER RELIEF TO CUBA

(Mr. WILLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, on December 16, 1963, shortly before the first session of the Congress adjourned, a two-column, page-length ad in the Washington Post appealed, "in the spirit of Christmas," for contributions to the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba, with offices at 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The ad revealed that the chairman of the organization was Sidney J. Gluck and the medical director, Dr. Louis Miller. The contribution coupon in the ad stated that checks should be made payable to Elizabeth Sutherland, treasurer of the group. The ad further revealed that the three initiating sponsors of the appeal were Mrs. Ava Helen Pauling, Carleton Beals, and Waldo Frank. The names of 80 cosponsors of the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba were listed in the ad. Among them were 20 clergymen, 7 professors, a judge, 10 doctors—medical or Ph.D.'s—a painter, a sculptor, and some attorneys and writers.

It was quite an impressive display. And this display, coupled with the statement in the ad that the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba "is a nonprofit organization formed by a group of U.S. citizens for the purpose of carrying out a humanitarian, nonpolitical mission," probably succeeded in eliciting large contributions from readers of the Washington Post who thought they were helping a worthy cause.

I wish that the full facts about this organization and its appeal could have been made public the very day the ad appeared in the Post, or within a day or so after its appearance. Unfortunately that could not be done, but it is still important that the facts be given, that the public knows who is behind this organization, how and for what purpose it was formed.

The fact of first importance is that the appeal in the ad was a hoax, a phony. It was completely unnecessary. It was made to serve not the suffering Cuban people, but the evil designs of their oppressors, the enemies of freedom and humanity in this hemisphere and the entire world.

Before I spell out the hoax in this ad, however, I would like to state for the record some of the facts about the people who are the initiators and leaders of the committee and thus responsible for placing this Communist-serving ad in the Washington Post.

Sidney J. Gluck, chairman of the organization, was identified as a member of the Communist Party by Mrs. Mil-

dred Blauvelt, an undercover informant for the New York City Police Department, when she testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities on May 3, 1955. She stated that he was a member of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party and, in 1944, was credited with recruiting 54 new members for the party. Gluck has served as an instructor in the Communist Party's major training institution in the United States, the now defunct Jefferson School of Social Science. As treasurer of the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee, he was subpoenaed to testify before the Committee on Un-American Activities on November 14, 1962, in the course of the committee's investigation of that group. During his appearance, he invoked the fifth amendment when questioned about present as well as past Communist Party membership.

Dr. Louis Miller, medical director of the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba, was also medical director of the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee. The Committee on Un-American Activities was unsuccessful in its attempts, made over a period of many weeks, to locate Dr. Miller so he could be subpoenaed to testify in its hearing on the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee.

Testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities in executive session in 1951, Louis Budenz, former member of the Communist Party's national committee and managing editor of the Daily Worker, stated that he had met Dr. Miller during the 1940's at enlarged meetings of the Communist Party's national committee. A 1948 report of the Committee on Un-American Activities stated that during the 1940's Dr. Miller was one of the "principal New York contacts" of Soviet espionage agent, Arthur Alexandrovich Adams, who is known to have had information about the atom bomb in his possession when he escaped from the United States.

Dr. Miller began his "medical aid" role in the Communist movement during the 1930's when he served as chairman of the Medical Aid Bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, a cited Communist front.

Elizabeth Sutherland, a senior editor for the publishing firm of Simon & Schuster and treasurer of the Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba, was also treasurer of the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee. Miss Sutherland was subpoenaed to testify before the Committee on Un-American Activities last year in the course of its investigation of illegal travel to Cuba. She admitted in the course of her appearance that she had been a member of, and had made a number of speeches at meetings of, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. She also admitted having signed an appeal to Great Britain to grant asylum to the late Dr. Robert A. Soblen, who had jumped bail and fled the United States after being convicted of spying for the Soviet Union and sentenced to life in prison.

Miss Sutherland, who had been granted validation by the State Department for travel to Cuba, testified that



Public Law 88-261
88th Congress, S. 1604
January 28, 1964

An Act

78 STAT. 6.

To amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (f) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-412, is amended in paragraph (3), clause (i) thereof, by adding immediately following the word "acquire" the language "except for land," and by striking out the language "and any land owned by the transferor to which any of the transferred rice history acreage may be ascribed".

Agriculture.
Rice acreage
allotments.
76 Stat. 20.
7 USC 1353.

Approved January 28, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 273 accompanying H. R. 3742 (Comm. on Agriculture).

SENATE REPORT No. 364 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 109 (1963): July 22, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 110 (1964): Jan. 14, considered and passed House
in lieu of H. R. 3742.

